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Huntington Ave. Fare Cut; London Shaken by Blast; Dog Track Man Indicted

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 18, 1940

Huntington Avenue Trolley Fare Cut

The Boston Elevated Railway announced today that passengers on Huntington Avenue cars may ride for a nickel on any Huntington Avenue run. The five-cent-ride zone lies between the Arlington Street subway entrance plaza and Francis Street, or Brigham Circle, as it is known, in Back Bay. Formerly the five-cent fare was good only on the Francis Street run out of Park Street.

Powder Plant Explosions Shake London

LONDON (AP)—A series of rapid-fire explosions damaged a North London war plant today and shook houses two miles away. There were five fatalities. Police said the blasts were accidental and involved "no enemy action."

[Information received in New York indicated the plant was the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey.]

Dog Track Official Indicted in Tax Evasion

James J. Egan, stockholder and General Manager of the Bristol County Kennel Club, conducting greyhound races at Dighton, Mass., was indicted today by a Federal grand jury at Boston for attempting to evade payment of income taxes totaling $18,318 for the years 1935-36. [Details: Page 11.]

Murphy Takes Oath as High Court Justice

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the presence of President Roosevelt, high Government officials and friends, Frank Murphy, new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, took the oath of office today. At the same time Robert H. Jackson was sworn in as Attorney General. The ceremony took place in the White House.

Vinson Proposes $500,000,000 Cut for Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, proposed a $500,000,000 cut today in the pending $1,300,000,000 fleet-expansion program, by eliminating 34 projected new destroyers. Mr. Vinson announced that he would ask the Committee to approve a reduction in the total tonnage of the proposed expansion from 400,000 tons to 218,000 tons. He said the bill as thus revised still would authorize three additional aircraft carriers of approximately 25,000 tons each, an unspecified number of cruisers, and 34 submarines.

NLRB Examiner Admits 'Judge-Juror' Title

WASHINGTON (AP)—George O. Pratt, Chief Examiner for the National Labor Board, acknowledged to House investigators today that he once had described himself as "judge, juror and prosecutor." The development came in questioning by Edmund Toland, Counsel for the House Committee.

Spain and France Sign Trade Treaty

MADRID (AP)—Spain's Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador today signed the new Spanish-French trade treaty concluded last week. France will buy iron, lead, zinc, mercury, and pyrites; Spain will buy French wheat and phosphate from North Africa, rice from Indo-China, and automobiles, chemicals, and other products from continental France.

Browder Signature Identified on Passport

NEW YORK (AP)—Over defense objections, Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe today permitted a Government passport agent to identify the signature of Earl Russell Browder, Communist leader, on a 1934 passport application. The agent, James J. Hughes, testified that the blank indicated Mr. Browder did not present his old passport when applying for the new one, as required by law.

The prosecution accuses Mr. Browder of having previously obtained passports under three other names.

WPA Aide Denies 'Snooping on Congressmen'

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—William M. Coyne, New York Information Service representative of the Work Projects Administration, denied today that he engaged in "WPA snooping on Congressmen." Mr. Coyne, named in Washington by Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan yesterday as the writer of a report on Representative John Taber (R) of New York, said he made the report at the request of Willis D. George, an investigator for the House Appropriations Committee.

Mobile 'Freedom of Press' Verdict Reversed

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed and remanded the "freedom of the press" case under which five Mobile, Ala., persons were convicted of conspiracy to intimidate Henry P. Ewald, former executive of the Mobile Press-Register. The Court held that demurrers attacking the indictment as not alleging an offense against the United States should have been granted. The demurrers asserted "the right of free speech and free press is not secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States against infraction by individuals, but only by Federal or state action."

The Government contended the defendants conspired to intimidate Mr. Ewald, who was conducting a campaign against gambling.

Children in a Democracy: A Whole Pattern for Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A pattern for spiritual, economic, and social betterment of American children in the next 10 years was presented to the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy at its opening session here today.

The 83 recommendations, drawn up after a year's study, cover a wide range—religion, the family, education, housing, economic resources, social services, libraries, health, minority groups, leisure time activities, and child labor.

Dr. Homer Folks, New York social worker and chairman of the report committee, explained just prior to the conference opening that none of the committees expects to see all its reforms put immediately into effect but all are hopeful they may at least be started within the coming decade.

Stress on Religion

Especially significant in the conference deliberations is the stress laid on religion as an essential to child welfare. None of the three earlier White House conferences in 1909, 1919, and 1930 paid much attention to religion. The last conference was devoted almost entirely to matters of child health.

One of the chief aims of the 1940 conference, as outlined by its report committee today, is to discover practical steps to make religion more available to children and youth "as an important factor in the democratic way of life and in the development of personal and social integrity."

Concretely, the committee rec-

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U.S. Extending Moral Embargo Against Japan?

Withdrawal of American petroleum engineers from Tokyo reported in new move.

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Five American petroleum engineers were reported reliably today to have been withdrawn from Japan in an extension into the field of aviation gasoline of the American "moral embargo" on airplanes used against civilians.

[The State Department a month ago announced co-operation of the Government and oil companies in a moral embargo against aiding production of high test gasoline for countries whose forces "are engaged in unprovoked bombing or machine-gunning of civilian populations from the air."

As far back as June, 1938, the State Department began putting pressure on American manufacturers not to ship airplanes to Japan on the grounds that that country was bombing civilians in China.]

Technical Aid

Apparently there has been no such action concerning American aviation engineers in Japan, however, but they have been assisting mainly on technical details of commercial aircraft. Japan manufactures all its own military planes now.

The petroleum engineers were said to have left in the last two months under orders of their companies in the United States.

Oilmen said one engineer left hastily last month before completing installation of a gasoline-cracking unit. The belief was expressed that several of these units are in operation now, but the construction of additional plants has been postponed.

Japanese plants were said to be capable now of transforming American crude oil into high octane gasoline to meet military requirements.

Blow to Japan

Oilmen, however, said a reduction in the supply of American crude oil would handicap Japan seriously because Mexican oil was deemed unsuited for production of gasoline of a high octane rating, East Indian oil was considered inferior, and the supply from Sakhalin Island was insufficient.

Washington's moves after Jan. 26, when the 1911 Commerce and Trade Treaty between the United States and Japan expires, therefore will be watched closely, it was said.

A maximum of 20 petroleum engineers was known to have been in Japan and Manchukuo in the past few months, some of them assisting in the liquefaction of coal.

There are four aviation engineers in Tokyo, three of them under short-term contracts.

Swedish Groups Demand Northern Armed Alliance

Socialist leader joins Sandler, former Foreign Minister, in call for prompt action.

By a Staff Artist

Richard Sandler

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sweden's outstanding Socialist leader, Frederik Strom, today urged formation of a northern "defense league" as a movement gained ground for closer Scandinavian military collaboration in the face of the Russian-Finnish war.

A heated discussion of such collaboration was aroused in Sweden by former Foreign Minister Richard Sandler's speech in the Riksdag (Parliament) pleading for adoption of such a policy.

During stormy budget debate in Parliament the previous day exponents of strict neutrality found themselves hard-pressed following Mr. Sandler's appeal.

Especial importance was attached to a statement published by Mr. Strom declaring "Finland would have escaped war if the northern countries earlier had established a northern countries' defense league.

Wants Prompt Action

"Such a league would have been the surest guarantee for our peace and neutrality. Perhaps it is not yet too late to fashion such a league. Every day is costly now."

Mr. Strom said he believed the Socialists had blundered in previously opposing extensive military preparedness.

"The only thing we can do now is to utilize all our strength, as hurriedly as possible in building up a strong Army, Navy, and Air Force," he said, supporting the position taken by Mr. Sandler.

Mr. Sandler said during the course of his speech: "Last week's events have convinced me that the collaboration of the northern countries should not be limited to the question of fortifying the Aland Islands, but should also embrace military co-operation."

Mr. Sandler's retirement from the Swedish Cabinet Dec. 13 was reported to have been partly due to differences over his stand that the then unfortified Alands should be fortified. Finland is reported to have fortified them to help keep open communications with Sweden during the Finnish-Russian conflict.

The islands guard the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Waited for Opportune Time

"When asked why, while I was in office, I did not propose a northern military alliance," declared Mr. Sandler, "my answer is that conditions had not ripened."

Premier Per Albin Hansson interposed that "the idea of northern collaboration is by no means shipwrecked."

In speaking during the budget debate the previous day, Mr. Sandler drew applause with his criticism of Sweden's neutrality policy, saying that while "nobody wants war with the Soviet Union," there was no assurance that a victorious Russian Army would halt at the Swedish-Finnish border.

Sentiment Not Decisive

Premier Hansson said the opinion that Sweden was obliged to "stand at Finland's side" could not become the deciding factor for the Government, being based as it was on sentiment.

He declared that Sweden was using its "own free judgment as to what best serves the northern countries' and Finland's cause."

"We have been exposed neither to pressure of the western powers nor to German threats and warnings," he added.

"Responsible governments know we will refuse any proposal of war participation and that we intend with all the means at our disposal to meet any attempt to violate our neutrality.

"It has been supposed in some quarters abroad and at home that we are obliged to stand at Finland's side in the present fight. This opinion is based on sentiment, but understandable also is the fact that such opinion could not become the deciding factor for those who in responsible positions must make decisions for this country."

Foreign Minister Christian Gunther said: "There is one thing the whole Swedish people agree upon —help Finland as much as we can. This position naturally must be the principal line of the Government's policy, but it is not possible to do for Finland everything we might want to do. We have to check ourselves and consider what really can be done."

Intimate Message from Washington

President's Budget Is the A Budget—Congress Will Have a B Budget Which, a Wit Has Said, Is Where the Sting Will Be

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Cartoonists in the next few weeks will get joy from depicting Mr. Roosevelt, who has asked for economies from Congress, being amazed and flabbergasted by its quick response in directions embarrassing to himself. It is with a sense of reluctance that we point out that early slashes made by an Appropriations Committee, or even by the House itself, do not indicate conclusively whether Congress is really economy-minded or not.

Some observers, after a considerable sojourn in the capital, are not convinced that the United States has any budget, at least in the accepted European sense. Mr. Roosevelt has submitted his estimate of appropriations and revenues to Congress. But whether Congress follows it or not depends entirely on Congress. Mr. Roosevelt is not even able to veto financial riders that are pinned at the last minute on extraneous legislation. Except as he pulls certain political strings, the budget has already passed out of his keeping.

What now follows usually takes a familiar path. If it seems a trifle cynical to set it down, we can only say that we hope this year will be an exception. The usual course is as follows: Congress makes a great to-do about economy. The House throws itself savagely upon the President's budget and slashes it to the bone. This is the opportunity for the aforesaid cartoonists. Many of the presidential appropriations may have already been conscientiously pared, but the House at this stage frequently cuts them still farther, or throws them out altogether. By the time it is through, and the big appropriation bills have been sent on to the Senate, great savings have been made, on paper.

Senate Smoothes Things Over

The Senate is the more conservative body. Some of the House economies which have been made at the expense of regular administrative establishments, are quietly restored. Usually the House agrees, later on. But the Senate too carries through substantial legislative reductions, and by the time the two bodies are finished the presidential "budget" is not only amazingly shrunk, like a badly washed woolen garment, but also often in rags and tatters so far as there may have been an ordered program. The public may well, however, have cause to rejoice at this shrinking process, and if newspaper attention has followed thus far, there may be comment that economy has at last come to Washington. But this is premature. Something else follows.

So far the issue has been the President's budget. Now suddenly Congress institutes its additional budget. It has cut presidential items with a high show of virtue, but now it begins writing legislative appropriations of its own. The pressure groups are active. The drive starts in the lower house. A bill for farm parity payments suddenly sweeps through. It passes the Senate also.

The President strongly criticizes the program. He demands that if Congress pass the measure—whether for farmers, for soldiers' bonus, for relief or what not—it raise taxes to pay for it. Congress generally pays little heed. And so one so-called "budget" is superimposed on another and what Congress takes from one it more than makes up on the second.

New Club to Swing on Congress

To come down to today's unusual conditions, Mr. Roosevelt has now a new club—a $45,000,000,000 debt limit which Congress hesitates to increase, just before an election. Congress also dislikes to levy new taxes for the same reason. Mr. Roosevelt's total proposed expenditures, $8,424,000,000 bring his budget close to the debt limit. Congress finds suddenly that the "lid is on." The situation is having its effect on pressure groups. It admirably illustrates the beneficial effects of having a permanent "lid" if such could be imposed year by year. In European countries legislatures commonly are held within the lid imposed by the Prime Minister.

Heretofore pressure groups have joyously combined forces in Washington to log-roll through their own requests. The sky has been the limit. If Mr. A aided Mr. B in getting so much, then Mr. B would assist Mr. A in return. But now there is a fixed limit! Pressure groups suddenly are competitors instead of allies. Each jealously watches the other. If Mr. A gets too thick a slice of pie there will be that much less for Mr. B! With a shriek of dismay each gentleman becomes his own treasury watchdog. Hostility to the big defense item today comes in large part from the thought that it subtracts from farm aid or work relief.

Unfortunately for this happy state, there are technical ways of circumventing the present Treasury debt limit, and it is more than possible that these will be resorted to before the session is over. Congress can so juggle the valuation of the nation's silver and gold reserves, for example, as to raise the national borrowing capacity by an estimated $3,500,000,000 without new legislation. The Treasury holds enough demonetized silver, for instance, to give it a legal (if fictitious) write-up of about $1,000,000,000. Gold "profits" of even larger amounts could be put on paper, with consequent delay in raising the debt limit.

Thus there is a way out for Congress if spending pressure becomes too great. Take it all in all, it is a tortuous path to genuine economy and a hard one to follow at best of times, under the country's present loose budget system. **Richard L. Strout**

Boston Faces $15,000,000 Relief Bill

Budget estimates give indication of need to borrow not less than $3,500,000.

A relief bill of $15,000,000 for 1940, not including WPA and other federal aid, appeared in prospect for Boston following a survey of welfare trends today. Informed observers predicted increases over the 1939 allotments will be made in some relief items of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget, which is scheduled for completion within a fortnight. Barring some now unexpected alternative, Boston will have to borrow not less than $4,800,000 to meet the cost, it was estimated.

The $15,000,000 figure—the highest since 1935—includes estimates for the Department of Public Welfare, where increases are expected; for Soldiers' Relief; for the various charitable institutions, and for WPA materials, which the city must furnish. The Federal Government grants some funds to the welfare department for old age assistance and aid to dependent children, but this is not included because federal funds are kept separate from city finances.

Boston marches into the new year with an army of 160,000 persons directly or indirectly on federal or local relief—one person out of every five. This is only a few thousand under the all-time high reached a year ago. About half of these persons are WPA workers and their families; the other half will be cared for by the $15,000,000 estimated expenditure.

Analysis of Trends

The prevailing trends revealed by a compilation of 1939 city figures are these:

1. Continued rise in Old Age Assistance rolls. The rate was 32 cases a week during 1939. Some experienced observers believe this rate will slacken gradually during 1940 to about 16 cases a week.

2. Continued expansion of the Aid to Dependent Children category. The 1939 rate was 12 cases a week, and observers look for a gradual slackening toward perhaps six cases a week during 1940.

3. Stubborn continuance of Dependent Aid (direct relief) around the 14,500 mark, despite economic recovery and WPA activity. It has hung around this figure for three years.

This situation brings Boston face to face with a basic problem, some observers feel. Heavy relief costs seem no longer temporary; city welfare officials and others find little prospect of great reduction. Can Boston continue to finance the expenditure partly by large current expense loans?

Two years ago, following liberalization of qualifications for Old Age Assistance in 1936, informed circles predicted a ceiling of 12,000 cases. Experience has upset predictions; the rolls now carry 14,321 names.

Cases Exceed Estimates

Assuming the flattening curve of increase outlined above, a total expenditure of $5,200,000 for Old Age Assistance in 1940 can be contemplated, of which half is borne by the Federal Government. (The average total cost per case per week is $6.67.) Thus the city faces a bill of $2,600,000, two thirds of which the State will later pay back into general city revenue.

Aid to Dependent Children has also upset predictions. There was talk of a ceiling of 3,000 cases; there are now 3,675 on the list. Again assuming the curve of increase outlined, the total cost will be $3,000,000 for 1940 of which 71.5 per cent or $2,100,000 must be borne locally. The cost per case averages $14.45 per week.

Dependent Aid is hard to predict, welfare officials say. War prosperity may slash totals; but a cut in WPA funds by Congress, not unlikely, would surely expand the burden. It seems safe now to figure on a continued case load of around 14,500 or 15,000 through 1940—subject to change without notice. A 14,500-case load would cost $4,818,000—$6.39 per case per week.

Thus the estimated city expense for these three classes of welfare reaches $9,500,000 for 1940. To this must be added administrative expense, reimbursements to other cities and towns, milk and fuel distributions, all of which will run the total expenditure of the welfare department up to around $11,700,000, exclusive of the Federal grants.

Editing of the Budget

Other relief activities—Soldiers' Relief, the institutions, and WPA materials—raise the grand total to about $15,000,000, all of which must be provided for in Mayor Tobin's budget or by supplementary appropriations.

The total appropriations finally adopted in the Mayor's budget, after revision by the various agencies which make and edit the budget, may vary several hundred thousand dollars above or below this figure. And developments during the year may shift the costs to a much greater extent. But present trends point to a $15,000,000 figure.

Relief burden over a decade charted: Page 13.

Look Forward

Bachrach

Dr. Karl T. Compton
(Upper) President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and

William M. Rand
(Lower) Retiring President, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

House Wields Budget Ax In Economy Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—With the economy mood in the ascendant, the House made ready to pass the independent offices appropriations bill, whittled down to $1,100,187,267, or about $94,500,000 less than what President Roosevelt originally budgeted.

Chief item sliced out in committee is $75,000,000 for building up a new American merchant marine under the Maritime Commission. A vigorous controversy broke out today to restore this amount, in whole or in part. A second battle arose over efforts of opponents of Tennessee Valley Authority to cut down its $40,000,000 approriation.

The House approved a number of its committee's most controversial recommendations, notably in killing three executive-established agencies, for which leaders say there is no legal authorization under the recent Federal reor-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

40,000 Russians Reported Fleeing As Finns Pursue

Fighting in Finland took an unexpected turn when 40,000 Russians who had invaded Finland in the Salla sector above the Arctic circle were reported in a retreat followed by Finnish forces. According to reports, the Finns had made the Russian position untenable by cutting off supplies. Despite the 50-below-zero temperature, Russian airmen continued bombing larger cities of South Finland.

On the Western Front, continued cold kept opposing forces generally quiet. Belgium and the Netherlands showed signs of an easing of tension following the week-end alarms of possible invasion.

Sea warfare hit neutral nations hardest as two Norwegian steamers were torpedoed and sunk, and British and German ships were victims of mines.

Britain prepared for reopening of idle ship yards to assure construction of ships faster than Germany can sink them. British and French officials agreed to pool manufacturing resources, particularly for armaments.

In Washington, Vice-President Garner and Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers were listed as opponents of further financial assistance to Finland lest the United States might become involved in European war.

Former President Hoover, however, was on record as supporting President Roosevelt's idea of a nonmilitary loan.

Industry Set To Blaze Way For Prosperity

Bay State researchists and businessmen join forces in developing new products.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a shrill blare of defiance at "fuddy-duddyism" in industry, Boston chemists and research engineers today joined in an augmented drive to open up more jobs and expand business through bringing new and improved products to the world in 1940.

These products will include, according to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, such items as completely new and different textiles from those now used, revolutionizing that basic New England industry, glareless headlights for automobiles, improved superchargers for airplane cabins making substratosphere flights of airplanes practical, and similar innovations for a better World of Tomorrow. These items already have been proved beyond the experimental stage, it was asserted, and are ready for use, due to forward-looking efforts of business and research men in this area.

Reducing Time Lag

Simultaneously, it was learned, such eminent natural scientists as Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have been selected by New England capitalists to facilitate the financing and production of new products. It is hoped that the time lag between the unfolding of a new idea for a worthwhile product or material and its actual commercial presentation to consumers can be shortened.

"Yankee ingenuity" was the term used by Roger Johnson, New England Council economist, in pointing out that many of the factories now forcing prosperity indices upward are doing so with products that were scarcely even in laboratory stage a decade ago when the depression set in.

"While many other lines of endeavor were in the doldrums, industrial research was accelerated," Mr. Johnson said, "so that today in New England the resurgence of old products is being matched if not exceeded by the emergence of totally new products."

The same view of the situation was taken by William M. Rand, retiring President of the Associated Industries, and Vice-President of Monsanto Chemicals, one of the Nation's principal plastic manufacturers, located in Everett, Mass.

Work at Top Speed

"Massachusetts industrialists, technicians, and workmen are producing at top speed with the same inventiveness and enterprise shown by their forefathers who were the pioneers of American manufacturing life," summarized Mr. Rand.

The Associated Industries made a survey of the State's principal producing units, it was announced today, in an effort to gauge just how far new ideas had carried Bay State business, and in what direction. The report from textiles was considered particularly significant.

According to Kenneth H. Barnard, Chief Chemist of Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., the trend in textiles is definitely away from wool, cotton, silk, and linen and is toward synthetic fibres.

Prophecy of Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the Associated Industries, is: "Five years from now, probably one fourth of all textiles in use in this country will be completely new materials not being manufactured today.

"These new textiles will not look or feel like anything we are now using. They probably will be used first in women's garments, but many new fabrics for men's wear will follow."

Hint of Appearance

Some hint of how these new fabrics will look and feel is disclosed by the Industries group in the statement they may be impregnated with synthetic resins, making them softer, more resilient. The era of the truly wrinkleproof necktie is about to dawn, one gathers from the report.

From the Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Mass., it was learned that the night of glareless headlights is almost here. "Approaching headlights," it was stated, "will have a blue-purple appearance with about the brightness of the moon on a clear night."

An airplane cabin supercharger which permits rapid ascents, or decents, ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 feet, without discomfort, or temperature change to passengers, has been developed by the General Electric Company's Lynn plant, it was announced.

Massachusetts enterprise is also responsible for the "high test" safety glass now being used in 1940 cars, the Industries group disclosed. This makes use of a new plastic center sheet which is vastly more flexible than the former binder. It will stretch and give many inches. In fact, at the Monsanto chemical works they have used it as a firemen's net to catch people jumping from second-story windows.

War Pensions March On To $13,702,692,413

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Take a deep breath and prepare for a statistic: The United States has spent for war pensions and veterans' compensation since 1790 through June, 1939, a total of $13,702,692,413!

Yes, that is the figure. It is just one of the figures in the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill debate which show that the money for veterans is far and away the largest item of the bill. It proves another thing, too—the cost of war goes marching on, long long after the smoke of battle has cleared.

The figures show that the United States is still paying one pensioner from the war of 1812. In 1939 the cost of this item to a veteran's widow was $190. There are still 135 pensions being paid for the Mexican war, (1846-1848) and pensions for the "Indian wars" cost the Government $3,418,000 last year.

Looms Large in Budget

The cost of the Civil War pensions is now on the wane. It amounted to $33,000,000 last year. But it was the heaviest postwar pension drain on the Treasury of any war in America, probably in any country in history. Through June 30, 1939, the bill was just over $8,000,000,000. The G. A. R. for years was one of the most potent political forces in Washington.

Down to date pensions of the war with Spain have cost $1,412,000,000, which is pretty good for a small war; while only a forecaster can tell what the ultimate pension and compensation cost of the World War will be. To date the figure is pretty sizable—$3,838,000,000 and the American Legion is a powerful force.

Where these figures fit into the present House debate on the Independent Offices Bill is that most of them are fixed items that can't be reduced. The Appropriations Committee slashed off $94,000,000 from the whole bill of $1,194,000,000 as it came from the President, but these cuts were not in the veterans' item. The veterans get $580,180,000 of the bill's total, or approximately half. In fact, this item looms pretty large in the total federal budget. It's the war cost of past battles. Not reckoned into the figure is the interest the Nation is paying on war debts contracted in these wars.

Peak Comes 40 Years Later

Explaining the pension situation Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, in charge of the Independent Offices Bill said, "The Spanish-American war has not yet reached its peak in cost, but it has just about leveled off." By this estimate the pension peak comes about 40 years after the war itself. If the World War compensation payments follow the same course, as many suspect, the peak would be reached by about 1958.

While the House has scaled down items in numerous other parts of the budget, like the Civil Service Commission, or thrown out the National Resources Planning Board, at least temporarily, altogether, it has revealed its customary sensitivity to veterans' benefits.

"Appropriations for the veterans administration," explained Mr. Woodrum, "which is, of course, the largest item in the bill, is even larger this year than it was last."

These distributions of vast sums of money are not "wastes," in the view of economists, at least in the technical sense of the term. The money that is distributed is not lost but diverted, and goes into purchasing power of a specialized group at the expense of others who are taxed to pay it. From the view of economists this is a form of redistribution of wealth, acting in many cases like an old age pension.

It is often pointed out that drying up of Civil War pensions in many localities has induced support for the Townsend Plan by folks who are accustomed to see the monthly Treasury check arrive by the village postman. As of today, the records show, 617,193 veterans are on the pension rolls, and 247,581 dependents—a total of 864,774.

G-Men to Teach Police Recruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Beginning Jan. 22, every detective and every new policeman in Philadelphia will be taught modern police methods by trained instructors supplied by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was announced here.

Under the plan revealed by Director of Public Safety James H. Malone, policemen will study a range of 100 F. B. I. courses, ranging from crime chemistry to proper courtroom testimony. The project will, in effect, re-establish the city police school abolished for economy some years ago, but will cost the department no money.

In addition to the F. B. I. teachers, who will be paid from a special congressional fund for such work, Assistant District Attorneys also will address detectives and the new patrolmen on law and courtroom procedure.

Age Assistance Cuts Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania's relief rolls continued their downward trend in the first week of 1940, aided substantially by the new law transferring a large number of cases from direct relief to old-age assistance.

Legislation effective this year reduced the old-age requirements from 70 to 65 and took 325 cases off the direct-relief rolls in the week ended Jan. 6. Approximately 30,000 persons will be transferred under the law.

Work Projects Administration employment turnover continued to be a dominant factor in the steady decline, accounting for a net decrease of 4,504 persons.

He Banks on Character

● A big-city banker might shake a dubious head at some of the loans John Morton*, the small town banker, approves. The city man knows his collateral . . . but John Morton knows his customers. He banks on character.

Character comes by being a certain way so long you can't be anything else. That is why we think it is so very important to keep Quaker State up to the highest possible standard. Maybe you think a less highly refined oil would serve under ordinary conditions. Not quite as well, of course! It won't go as far, or give the same performance. But some day there'll come a real emergency under your hood . . . a time when nothing stands between you and a big repair bill except the ability of your oil to stand up and take it. If you have Quaker State in your crankcase, you will probably never know that such an emergency existed. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

*The name is fictitious, of course.

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Off to Learn More About the Americas

Pan American Airways

Committee to Tour South by Air, 15,000 Miles in 10 Weeks

Left to right: Dr. John Jose Aubertine, Associate Professor in Oral Pathology at the College of Physicians and President of the Lecture and Post-Graduate Foundations of the same institution; Dr. H. C. Carson, representing the Redwood Industry of California; D. J. Dalton, Assistant Vice-President and Manager of the Foreign Department of the American Trust Co.; O. C. Hansen, Managing Director of Frazar & Co., Ltd.; William L. Montgomery, head of the International Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; W. D. Sullivan, Manufacturer's representative of automotive and hardware lines; John Thompson, representing the City of San Francisco; Donald J. Will, Vice-President of Stuart Oxygen Company; and Jean C. Witter, partner in the firm of Dean Witter & Co.

San Francisco Looks South for Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18—San Francisco is growing more and more "South and Central America conscious."

Strong evidence that businessmen in this city and the surrounding area are going after South American business on a sound footing is recognized on three fronts.

First, the Chamber of Commerce—planning to "help establish and maintain closer business relations with Latin American firms whose trade relations with European countries have been retarded due to the war conditions"—has sent a nine-man "flying business development tour" on a 10 weeks' 15,000-mile trip through Central and South America.

New Theme at Fair

Reports back to this city from members of the committee, who are individual businessmen seeking markets and offering markets, indicate the trip via Pan American Airways is exceeding first hopes.

Second—to make the Golden Gate International Exposition in its second year definitely Pan Pacific in scope and theme, stressing the interdependence of the North and South American countries.

Third—a drive on the part of the San Francisco Down Town Association—prominent local civic interest group—to direct the attention of specific San Francisco industries to markets in Central and South America.

This ties in with the Chamber of Commerce-Pan American Airways "Good Will Business Development Tour."

In their weekly magazine Down Town under the heading "Our New Era—Trade to the South" the Down Town Association tells its membership:

"Countries of South America are changing; some call it modernism, but it really is progress. A trip to these countries will show that they are following the modern trend in comfort and living . . . they are not neglecting city planning, port improvements, mass transportation, playgrounds or other recreational facilities.

Time to Expand at Hand

"The time is now here for the beginning of a new era in San Francisco's trade relations with scores of other cities in other lands."

Figures were quoted from the Department of Commerce showing a "noticeable shift in the distribution of United States exports during the second month of the war in Europe . . ." in particular showing an appreciable gain in shipments to Latin America in October. These exports were reported to be approximately $232,000,000 which is stated to be a gain of 14 per cent over September, 1939, and 18 per cent over October, 1938.

Other information, regarding improved business conditions and trade possibilities with Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Ecuador, was shown in this special issue devoted to the "new era."

"When opportunity knocks," said the magazine's editorial, "let us be prepared to make the most of it." And from activity apparent in the San Francisco Bay area it is evident that San Francisco and San Franciscans are making a good start in this direction.

Louisiana Votes Against Long; Runoff May Shatter Machine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The entrenched political machine of the late Huey P. Long is receiving a considerable, perhaps a decisive, setback in the Louisiana Democratic primary. Its candidate for the Governorship, Earl K. Long, younger brother of the late "Kingfish," has failed to get a majority of the total votes cast and faces the necessity of a runoff contest on Feb. 20 with the prospect that all opposition forces will be combined against him.

Although the results of Tuesday's voting are not fully counted, it seems certain that the united strength of the four gubernatorial candidates opposing the Long machine will retain its more-than-majority position. This will send Governor Long and Sam H. Jones, runner-up, into a two-way contest in which the opposition vote may successfully focus its demonstrated majority in electing a reform Government.

The latest returns, from 1,112 of the State's 1,703 precincts, gave: Long 157,850, Jones 105,927, Noe 81,059, Morrison 26,885, and Moseley 5,649.

First Challenge at Polls

Throughout its 12-year sway the Long dynasty has never been confronted with the unsettling task of having to defend its power in a runoff primary and the combined voting strength of the anti-machine vote is recognized as a further manifestation of the popular demand for civic reform which has elsewhere in the United States given new strength to democracy at its roots and won victories for clean Government in numerous large cities and states.

The Herculean and at times seemingly hopeless task of consolidating a sustained public opinion capable of unseating a political organization which has vast power to build its voting strength and can reward its friends and harass its opponents in ways neither open nor acceptable to independent candidates, makes this week's Louisiana voting the more significant.

Those, who watched the Huey Long dictatorship saddle itself upon the Government, the State, and the people of Louisiana with an economic and political grip which seemed to both terrorize and suffocate democracy, were doubtful if for years to come effective popular resistance could be organized and by the free ballot either discipline or vote out of office one of the nation's most ruthless and powerful machines.

A Sturdy Plant Indeed

It remains to be seen whether the Long machine will be voted from office. But this week's primary did prove that the machine cannot command, by any of its appeals, a clear vote of confidence, that the sturdy plant of "good Government" has sprung up in the midst of admitted corruption, and that this plant has roots much stronger and deeper than many expected and may even bear victorious fruit next month.

Capitalizing upon the meteoric fame and following of his relative, Huey Long, whose generosity in the use of Government funds to construct public buildings, highways, and buy school books did not seem to reduce the generosity which accrued to his machine and its beneficiaries, Gov. Earl Long conducted a vigorous campaign. His campaign promised reforms but it was handicapped by the indictments, convictions, and sentences which lately poured in upon his closest advisers and associates. Governor Long stood as the leader and defender of his brother's organization and the issue which the Louisiana people were called upon to decide was whether that machine, under whose regime the admitted corruption had reached to high places, should remain in office.

Sound Basis Laid

Whatever the ultimate result, a rebellious Louisiana electorate has demonstrated independence and power and has laid the basis either for a considerable purging of the State Government by the very existence of a constant threat to its continuance or for the ultimate defeat of the machine.

The administration in Washington welcomes the signs of the popular revolt against the Long organization but, frankly, it cannot claim much credit for the outcome.

The exposures of corruption and indictments of political criminals in Louisiana have been aided by the recent efforts of the Attorney General's office but these efforts have come late and have appeared to come reluctantly, for when exposure could have been most crushing and most timely in aiding the reform forces within the State, the Roosevelt Administration suddenly and silently made peace, as they say, with "the boys"—the heirs of the Huey Long regime. It made peace by stopping income tax prosecutions and pouring Federal funds into the State. For lack of a more candid phrase it was called the "Second Louisiana Purchase" and by this act the Federal Government turned from helping the forces of civic reform which were even then beginning to make their power felt.

Blues and Soft Greens For Men's Spring Suits

CHICAGO (AP)—Blues and soft greens will be the most stylish colors for men's suits this coming spring, the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers announces.

Its members reported suits would be cut in a modified drape to give wide shoulders and narrow hips to men who haven't them and wider shoulders and narrower hips to those who have.

The Association's twenty-sixth annual convention closed Jan. 17 with the election of Harry P. Fletcher of Fort Wayne, Ind., as President. He succeeded Marx M. Levy of Shreveport, La.

Treasure Hunt Staged by U. S. To Aid Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—While the light of publicity plays upon the Navy's plans for larger battleships, more submarines, and faster airplanes to keep war from American shores, a group of natural scientists is engaged in a Nation-wide treasure hunt from which vital contributions to defense are expected.

The search is for strategic minerals and metals. The urgent objective is to unearth new and substantial supplies of tin, nickel, manganese, chromium, mercury, tungsten, and antimony. To unearth them is what the trained investigators are literally seeking to do, for under the direction of the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey they are carrying their hunt up mountains and down valleys, in the earth and in the water, sampling, searching, probing and testing.

A little item of a few hundred thousand dollars in the President's big budget provides for an extension of the investigation which Congress initiated last year at which time a law authorized both the purchase of stockpiles of certain strategic minerals from foreign countries and an intensive search for untapped domestic supplies. Some $10,000,000 was spent for tungsten, manganese, chrome ore and tin last year and it is likely that more will be bought during the coming year.

Many Minerals Imported

The circumstance is that these strategic minerals and metals are not yet produced in the United States in commercial quantities, and when therefore one of the new Army four-engined planes is put together on the American assembly line its tin must come from British Malaya, its nickel from Canada, its manganese from Russia or Brazil, its chromium from Rhodesian ore, its mercury from Spain or Italy; its tungsten and antimony from China.

This is illustrative of the extent to which even a vast country like the United States, with larger and more diversified natural resources than most, is far from being self-contained and is vitally dependent upon world trade. The object of the Government's continuing treasure hunt is to make the United States less dependent upon essential ingredients of national defense.

Since America produces only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the tin necessary for its present needs, Federal geologists are now trying to discover new sources in Alaska, South Dakota, South Carolina, and Nevada.

Hunt for Nickel

To find more nickel of which the United States uses 40 per cent of the world's supplies and produces less than one-half of one per cent of its needs, the search will be carried on in Virginia, Colorado, Nevada, and Southern Alaska.

Sources of manganese are being explored in Arizona, Montana, Arkansas, and Georgia, and already magnetic surveys have revealed new deposits of chromium, and although the United States only produces one per cent of its consumption, it is expected that this deficiency will be considerably made up from enlarged supplies from Oregon, California, Montana, and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. New supplies of both manganese and chromium are required not only to meet emergency requirements, but to keep the prices of these commodities, which increased as much as three to five times during the World War, under some control.

And as to mercury the Government geologists report that a violet-ray beam is working wonders in bringing to light new sources in California, Northern Nevada and Texas. Any substantial supplies of antimony continue to escape the searchers who still hope for finds in California and Nevada.

This is an unofficial treasure hunt of great consequence to American industry and American defense. The quest is for strategic minerals and metals. Any amateurs who join in should report their findings not to Mr. Hoover's Bureau of Investigation but to Mr. Ickes' Bureau of Mines.

Printing Symbol Of Light Still

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The importance of printed matter in the spread of education and civilization is as great today as it was half a millennium ago and its limitation must be strenuously opposed, according to Stanley H. Howe, executive secretary of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Speaking before members of 36 printing trade organizations in a program commemorating the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin and the 500th anniversary of printing with movable type at City Hall here yesterday, Mr. Howe saw Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin as attempting to curb education through suppressing printed material.

"In 1440," he said, "out of the city of Mainz, Germany, came the flash of a beacon light to break through the darkness of a benighted Europe—the invention of the art of printing by Johann Gutenberg.

"The Germans of that day invaded the other countries of Europe, not with motorized tanks, but with movable type: spreading light, not suppressing it through the world; breaking through the darkness instead of whistling in it. What an irony it must be to the good German people now to think that the first book printed by Gutenberg was the Bible and that now in Berlin and Moscow they are burning the Bible."

William H. Friedman, President of the Carey Press, presided at the meeting, which was radiocast over station WNYC. Printing is America's eighth largest industry, he said, with a $440,000,000 annual output. New York City did one fourth of America's and one twelfth of the world's printing, he added.

Other speakers at the meeting recalled Benjamin Franklin's love of labor and education, holding that the printing trade was a vital link between the two.

The celebration ended with the laying of six wreaths on the Franklin Statue in Park Row by students of the New York School of Printing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Need Is Seen to Widen N. Y. Minimum Wage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17—A review of the work of the New York State Labor Department and a recital of the needs of the Department and its associated boards are contained in the annual report of Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner, which was placed on the desk of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today.

Miss Miller raises the question of whether adequate funds shall be provided to extend the State's Minimum Wage Law to 30,000 waitresses in New York earning an average of $6.75 a week and 20,000 other restaurant workers for whom a wage board composed of employers, workers and the public has just recommended a scale of minimum rates.

The report declares that approximately 400,000 other women and minors in intra-state industries are entitled to the benefits of the State Minimum Wage Law, stressing that they are not protected by the Federal Wage and Hour Law. These include girls in the so-called 5-and-10-cent stores, charwomen who clean offices at night, and chambermaids in hotels.

Involves Social Service

"Extending the law involves a social service which not only must be permitted, but paid for," Miss Miller says. "It costs money to enforce a wage order equally on all employers."

A request has been made in connection with the 1940-'41 budget, she said, for $500,000 to bring the majority of women working in intra-state industries under the State's Minimum Wage Law.

Departmental surveys of the laundry industry—the first to have a wage order—show that 98.6 per cent of all laundries in the State are paying the minimum wage, the report says. An even higher percentage of hand laundry employers also were complying with the Act, she added.

Since August, 98 per cent of all Unemployment Insurance checks went out on time, as contrasted with the "very satisfactory" working of the benefit machinery during the first year of operations, the report says.

"The job of paying benefits is being done quietly and efficiently, so that benefits reach the idle worker without delay and bolster his purchasing power when most necessary," it says.

Active Accounts Increase

In the first nine months of last year, $64,816,539 was paid out to individual workers, the report continues. The number of active employer accounts increased from 115,616 at the beginning of 1939 to 124,193 on Sept. 30.

Miss Miller congratulated the State Labor Relations Board and the Board of Mediation on the success of their efforts to promote industrial peace, concurring in Governor Lehman's recent message to the Legislature that "we have been signally free of major conflicts and strikes."

The report shows the safety of 6,000 workers on the Delaware Aqueduct, said to be the longest continuous hard-rock tunnel ever built, was supervised by the department, and Miss Miller declares that the enforcement by departmental agents made construction 20 per cent safer during 1939 than might have been normally expected. The effort, she said, "called for the combined resources of the department."

The tunnel, 85 miles long, to add to the water supply of New York City, is being built from the outskirts of Yonkers to the upper Delaware River.

"Preventing accidents," Miss Miller says in her report, "is something like maintaining a naval blockade. It requires careful constant checking on equipment and methods and pressure for safety—routine and undramatic. When a worker steps through the cordon of defense and is injured, it is like a submarine firing on a merchant ship—startling."

Franklin's Sense of Integrity Called Basis of Safety Zone

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—They're still trying to get somebody to borrow from a fund Benjamin Franklin left to Philadelphia 150 years ago for loans to young workmen.

The original grant of $5,000 has mushroomed to about $150,000—but Franklin imposed such rigid conditions that there hardly has been a borrower in more than half a century.

As a result the Board of City Trusts, which administers the fund, has amended Franklin's will a second time to make the offer more attractive.

The old philosopher who calculated his gift would grow to $20,000,000 in 200 years, stipulated that a borrower must:

Be a "young married artificer" under 25. (An artificer is a skilled workman whose trade requires an extensive period of training).

Have served a regular indentured apprenticeship in Philadelphia.

Pay 5 per cent interest.

Borrow less than $500.

Put up as security a first mortgage upon real estate in Philadelphia.

Produce "two reputable citizens who will testify to his moral character."

When no one borrowed from the fund for 30 years under these conditions, the Board of City Trusts went to court in 1917 and obtained permission to ease the restrictions. They raised the age limit to 35, reduced the interest rate to 4 per cent and knocked out the apprenticeship clause.

But still there were no takers. Again the Board went to court and now—after 150 years—skilled or unskilled workmen, clerks, male or female, may borrow up to $3,000 at 4 per cent on a well-secured real estate first mortgage.

The money is invested in bonds of the Federal Government, the City of Philadelphia, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and in a real estate mortgage. The fund had a net income of approximately $7,000 in 1938 and slightly more last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—A dozen Latin American envoys, entertained by the Poor Richard Club at a Benjamin Franklin birthday banquet last night, carried back to Washington today an interpretation of the American neutrality zone as a "moral influence" rather than a rigid keep-off notice to warring European powers.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, departed from his prepared speech accepting the Club's gold medal of achievement and asserted that "there was no thought" at the Panama Conference, which proclaimed a neutral area extending 300 miles out to sea, of "policing" the zone with the navies of American republics.

The idea, he said, was to "exert a moral influence" to keep the battles of belligerents away from the shores of the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Rowe said the neutrality zone, "misinterpreted by the public," represented "concerted action by the neutral American countries to take measures to avoid involvement."

Among Dr. Rowe's listeners was Uruguayan Minister José Richling, whose Nation's coast was the theater of the Graf Spee battle.

"If we are to have anything approaching permanent peace in Europe," Dr. Rowe said, "the standards of international dealing must be made to conform to those set by the American republics."

The banquet combined tributes to the Poor Richard Club's illustrious patron on his 234th anniversary with a "let's play" get-together of United States advertising men and manufacturers and representatives of the tropical republics.

NEW YORK BOUND?

The 26 story Beekman Tower is unusual among New York hotels . . . it's part of the city but not of it . . . conveniently located on smart Beekman Hill just 6 blocks East of Rockefeller Center. 400 cheerful outside tower rooms commanding marvelous views of city and river. Excellent location for automobilists. Fine restaurant. Daily from $2.50 single $4 double

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

$3,000 'Tailored' Home Leader in 1940 Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 1940 small home will be built "from the inside out" with no wasted space, no false grandeur, or unnecessary turrets, scroll work, or iron door, Robert T. Williams, chief of the industries section of the Federal Housing Administration, told American designers meeting here for their winter Institute in connection with the home furnishings market.

Constructed to fit the activities of the family to occupy it, the home of 1940 will be strictly functional and practical, Mr. Williams said. In fact, the planning of this house is a "special art," according to this housing executive since it is limited by the necessity for low cost and yet must be livable, comfortable, and maintain functional arrangement of rooms.

The greatest number of single-family dwellings erected in 1940 will cost less than $4,000 with most of them in the less than $3,000 price range, Mr. Williams predicted. He pointed to his conviction that the housing industry can now build houses within the practical income range of the mass of the population just as the motor industry met the same mass market. This can be done, he said, at present costs and within existing organization of the industry.

Designers Hear of Trends

More than 100 outstanding designers, members of the American Designers Institute, who had invited Mr. Williams to tell them the outstanding characteristics of the new small homes so that they, the designers, could plan their furnishings to fit them, listened intently to his explanation of the trends in various parts of the country and what he believed to be the fundamental characteristics of the houses built with the help of the Federal Housing Administration.

"Simplicity, honesty, and durability" are basic characteristics of the "homes of today," Mr. Williams told the designers, explaining that plumbing and heating suitable for a higher-priced house is not put in these economical homes as sales bait. New building materials and careful planning have brought the small house back to its rightful place, he said, and has combined necessity and good taste to produce a type of architecture which has become an important part of American tradition and culture.

The small house of 1940 is not a large house compressed and trimmed down, said Mr. Williams. It is not a miniature or a doll house but its limited space, required by the necessity for low cost, is planned for the maximum of efficiency. No excess or waste space would exist, he assured the designers. As guideposts in the production of the small houses of 1940, he emphasized good sanitation, comfort, utility, simplicity, livability, and attractiveness.

Monthly Payments Lowering

The average income of the families building these houses is around $3,000, it is found. Moreover the average monthly payment in 1940 will probably be a little less than in 1939 as the trend has been downward, Mr. Williams pointed out.

In 1938 the average monthly payment including interest amortization and mortgage insurance premium, on insured mortgages was only $30.06 as compared with the markedly higher average of $35.33 in 1937 and $37.44 in 1936," according to figures of the Federal Housing Administration. In 1939, Mr. Williams said, the final figures will show that the average monthly payment is less than $30, and indications today point to a continuance of the downward trend during 1940.

A new type of loan recently made available for families of moderate means is the $2,500 new residential construction loans now being insured by the FHA, the housing executive announced. These loans, he said, are adapted for use by families in the lower income brackets, or for the construction of farm homes or summer cottages and are intended to make the home ownership program more flexible. This plan, he predicted, would prove popular for farm families and residents of small communities.

FHA Only Insures Loans

To clear up any misunderstanding Mr. Williams emphasized the fact that the Federal Housing Administration does not lend money and does not build houses or improve property. It is merely an insurance agency, he explained, which protects banks, building and loan associations, life insurance companies, and other lending institutions against loss on loans made to individuals or companies. He showed pictures of houses being built with this help.

Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

Gets his greatest thrill on seeing Will Rogers' statue in the Capitol 'stealin' th' show.'

Following is the tenth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There are very few buildings in the world so fascinating to me as the Capitol here, and practically nothing in it seems to me so striking as the statue of Will Rogers, occupying a most prominent place in the principal rotunda. I usually go into the Capitol at the main entrance so as to see that statue. If I enter at some other point, I try to walk through the rotunda so as to say, "Hello, Will."

As you may imagine, I was a bit shocked, at first. As one who has long been away from America I have perhaps a somewhat exaggerated reverence for Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and our other great figures. I like to see their statues assembled in impressive places, and at such moments it seems natural to stand before them with my hat off, in admiration, gratitude, and re-consecration. And nowhere have I so enjoyed seeing these statues as in the Capitol of the United States.

I think life acquires added wealth and depth if it has times and places of reverence, dignity, silence, and high inspiration. So, I would consider it natura' if to a rather ardent American finding himself for the first time in his Capitol before images of his greatest heroes he should feel somewhat as though he were in a sanctuary. And there in the sanctuary is Will Rogers, an ordinary citizen, standing perkily amid the celebrities, with his pants rather unpressed, his ill-fitting coat partly unbuttoned and his hands in his pockets.

He Steals the Show

To make the impression more striking, Will appears to be a little out of line, that is, he actually seems to be in front of the others. He steals the show, in a way. Slouchy Will gives the impression of being in front of marvelously handsome, splendidly groomed President Jackson. He is perfectly at ease, and not in the least apologetic. He acts as though the rotunda belongs to him.

And I guess it does. That is what the whole thing means. That is really what has happened in American politics. The Will Rogerses from Oklahoma have got into the Capitol, have got hold of the Capitol, have stolen the show. The Wills and Silases and Jakes and Reubs have acquired a political power they never had before in any great country in history. What we may call the spirit of the West or the spirit of a single-class society exercises political domination over our State.

Exactly 50 years ago thousands of people in the Middle West were singing a campaign song with the following lines:

I was once a tool of oppression
And as green as a sucker could be
And monopolies banded together
To beat a poor hayseed like me.

But now I've roused up a little
And their greed and corruption I see
So the ticket we vote next November
Will be made up of hayseeds like me.

In the course of the intervening half century those hayseeds got into the Capitol.

The Salt of the Earth

Now, who are the "hayseeds"? Technically, of course, that means farmers. In reality, it means "the little people," the common folks, the masses. Geographically, "hayseeds" belong to the West, but in reality to all America. At times, practically all Americans have been "hayseeds." The first mighty champion of the "hayseeds" was Jefferson, while their greatest and most perfect embodiment was Lincoln. He is the classic "hayseed." Read the British and much of the American press of 80 years ago, and see how it "rode" that gawky, uncouth, inexperienced, "clod-hopper." Half the "smart alecks" of the world were making fun of him. Why, his very name "Abe" was a "hayseed" gem, equalled only by "Si" and "Rube." In our newest era, the most complete embodiment of the "hayseed" is Will Rogers, the Oklahoman.

Let us look at such people a moment and see what has happened to them. They are best typified by the Westerners living between Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Pacific Ocean. This geographical allocation, however, is more or less accidental. All the Westerners derive from New England and the South, or from the places early New Englanders and Southerners came from.

For decades most Yankees were very similar to present day Westerners. And if it weren't for the Negro problem, the South would probably be the world's chief home of "the spirit of the West." So, the idea of a one class society, of a "ticket of 'hayseeds' like me," is not essentially Western, but American.

Scores of millions of people all over the country were right in considering Will Rogers a typical American rather than Oklahoman

What They Have Done

Here is the historical background: These Westerners or common people, in a word, this American Demos, is religious. They are direct descendants of old British Puritans and of New England Puritans. They are children of Milton, Cromwell, Bunyan, Wesley. They have altered Puritanism by soft-pedaling hell and loud-pedaling a good life on earth, abounding in the fruits of the spirit, but have retained the sense of direct relationship with God, of duty-doing, of final triumph.

That is the living philosophy of the "hayseed," of the Westerner, of common Americans. It was a very simple, elemental, logical thing. It's essence is morality. These Westerners first became a power in the fifties with Lincoln. Then the Civil War and its effects suppressed all natural development, and the Western spirit doesn't emerge again as a mighty moral current until the eighties. It then surged to the fore, became a major force, and did not cease to develop until one of its personifications dominated the rotunda of the Capitol and others of its representatives controlled the Senate.

Some of its first manifestations were turbulent, finding vent in the Farmers' Alliance, Grange, Knights of Labor, Temperance, Woman's Suffrage, all of which were merged for a time in the Populist Party. Its bearers were good-natured, earnest, eloquent, fanatical. They launched, maintained, and finally brought to victory one of the greatest popular movements in history.

What They Wanted Was Simple

And what did these people want?

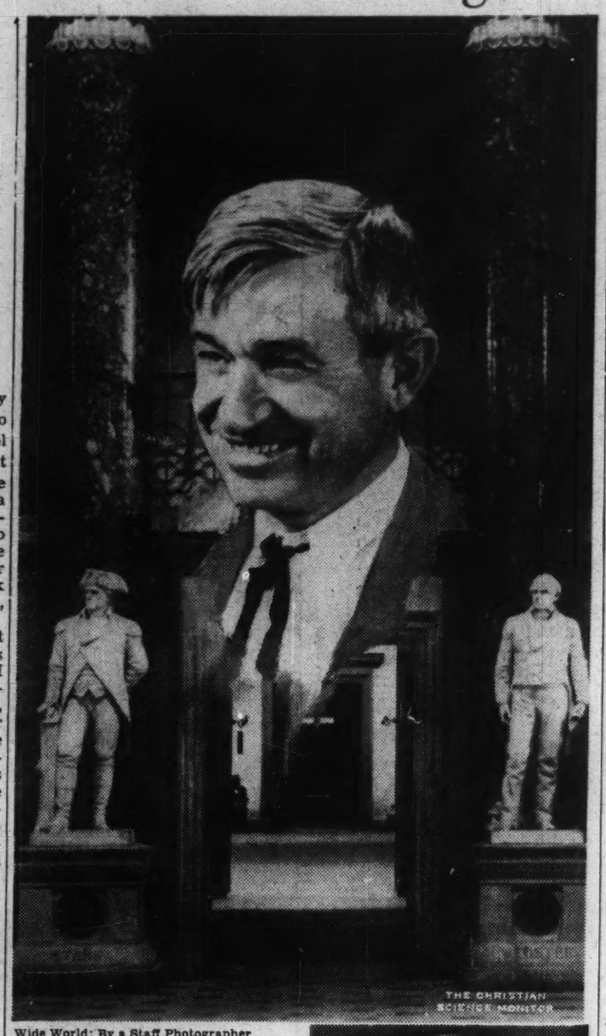
Honest voting by a fraud-proof Australian ballot, direct election of the President, direct election of Senators, primary voting for nominations, a flexible dollar, bank control, control of monopolies, reduction of railroad rates, erection of State-controlled grain elevators, price regulation, control of public utilities.

These were thought to be very wild demands. The "Pops" were called wild men. They were as much ridiculed as Lincoln had been. They were told a million times that if the American people ever got hold of America they'd ruin it. They were assured that wise men must save America from the Americans.

Well, what happened? The "hayseeds" won out, that's what. They got hold of America. They put Will into the Capitol. They put practically all their demands into the platform of both Old Parties. They converted their wishes into law. They have woman suffrage, the Australian ballot, primaries, popular election of Senators, control of the Senate, the dollar off gold, and the every government move investigated by a dozen public committees.

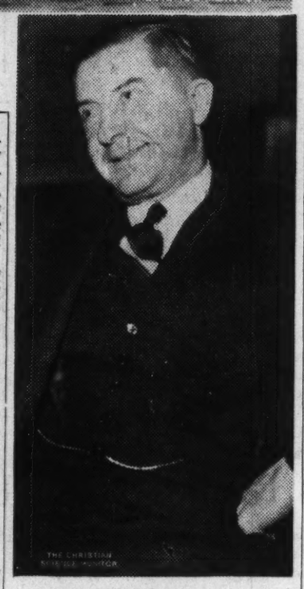
How good all that is or how bad, I shall not say. How much it will influence economic development is uncertain. But that the common people, the one-class-people like Will Rogers are political masters of America, is plain.

That they will soon solve the present difficult problems, I do not predict. That they often make egregious mistakes, I admit. But the Pilgrims came to found a state like that. The Colonists launched a Revolution, to establish a state like that. In spite of all difficulties ahead, I believe this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, will do better than any other. We, the people, must demonstrate that.



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Will Rogers
He dominates the Capitol rotunda.



R. H. Markham
Another "Hayseed" from the rolling prairies.

Blinker Lights On Autos Held Safety Demand

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—A vision of future motor vehicles "winking and blinking" the intentions of their operators was presented to the Society of Automotive Engineers convention here today by Harry C. Doane, of General Motors Corporation, who said there was distinct need for a front view, flashing type of automobile direction signal.

"Since the pedestrian must be kept in mind as well as the motorist," Mr. Doane said, "signals are necessary at both front and rear of the vehicle; they must be located so that front signals for left and right turns are plainly visible not only to an approaching motorist, but also to a pedestrian standing at an intersection."

Must Show in Sunlight

Front and read signals, he added, must have sufficient brilliance to be visible for 100 feet in bright sunlight.

"The necessity for front signals that must be plainly visible when headlights are on," he said, "stresses the need for a flashing type of signal."

P. J. Kent, of Chrysler Corporation, urged that the automotive industry and the motor vehicle administrators concentrate more effort on maintenance and usage problems of the automobile headlight.

"The patent office records," he asserted, "will testify to the amount of effort expended on the engineering phase of the headlight problem, and so far as headlighting has a bearing on traffic safety, the accident records testify to the neglect of the maintenance, adjustment and usage problem.

Evidence of Neglect

"Garage mechanics frequently aim headlamps so incorrectly that much of the engineers' development is of no consequence. Owners often will drive with one bulb out, a lens cracked, reflectors tarnished, or will neglect to shift the beams when meeting other cars.

At the Society's annual dinner tonight, William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries, Inc., and Chairman of the Business Advisory Council, will address a general meeting on "What's Ahead for Management."

Around the Turn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Patent Office has granted a patent to Elmer W. McDonald of Tustin, Mich., on a reflector which will enable an automobile driver approaching a turn to see other vehicles around the corner.

Waiting Line for Mice

BROOKFIELD, Mo. (AP)—William Reece has mice but virtually no mouse trouble. Some of the white kind colonized in his junkyard. Now Mr. Reece has a waiting list of youngsters who want them for pets.

Democrats 'Sweep' Election In Interparliamentary Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The Democratic Party has just recaptured the American presidency of the Interparliamentary Union from Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. Mr. Fish is still chuckling over the coup he put over last year but the Democrats do not mind very much for they are now in control.

Last year when it came time to elect the President many Democrats regarded the affair as perfunctory and did not show up. Mr. Fish had an idea that would happen and had a large group of his followers on hand. When the time came to vote, instead of picking a representative of the majority party the minority proudly carried the day, and named Mr. Fish. The result was that the Republican headed the four Senators and over 20 Representatives who made up the delegation to Oslo, and Mr. Fish had an agreeable time as American Chairman, making various speeches over Europe, and giving advice on various European problems.

Democrats on Hand

This wasn't repeated this week. The Democrats were on hand and not caught napping a second time. They turned out in good force at the election this week where each Congressman has one vote and put in Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate, as President. But Mr. Fish had a good time too. Seeing the handwriting on the wall he declined to accept further honors from the Union, and in stepping out, unloosed a final attack on Mr. Roosevelt's "internationalism."

Democrats did not seem to mind Mr. Fish's activity very much in any case. It isn't expected that there will be much of a free trip abroad this year, anyway, what with the war situation and all. Congress ordinarily appropriates $20,000 for the Union, half of it going to support the offices at Geneva, and half to defray expenses of the annual junket abroad.

Established in 1899

The organization was established in Paris in 1899 and since then the United States has always had an official or unofficial representative. The four Senators who got to Oslo last summer were not widely associated with foreign affairs; they were Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, Alexander Wiley (D) of Wisconsin, Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, and Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota. Of these only Senator Green, who paid his own way, is on the Foreign Relations Committee. The American section of the Union has a veteran Executive Secretary here, Arthur Deerin Call, who has held office for 20 years. In 1933, at Madrid, he was the sole American representative.

In 1925 the conference met in Washington with 44 Nations present. The conference is a forum for international discussion and helped pave the way for the Hague Conferences and Court of International Arbitration.

Loyalty to Rail Lines Keeps Chiefs Off Busses

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—Five Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad officials have to be in Woodward, Okla., Jan. 19 for a Corporation Commission hearing.

Doyal to the railroads, they refuse to make a four-hour bus trip. Insted they will:

Take the Katy (M-K-T) to Kansas City;

The Rock Island from Kansas City to Elk City, Okla.;

The Katy from Elk City to Woodward.

The trip, including layovers, will take 25 hours and 35 minutes.

Lavender Hoes— For Women Only

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—"They'll buy that lavender hoe."

Clifford A. Trigg, St. Louis salesman, was explaining what hardware men are doing to get women into their stores. He's exhibiting his gardening tools at the Western Retail Implement and Hardware Association convention.

"You know," he continued, "a survey was made which pointed out that 85 per cent of all hardware is purchased by women, but 71 per cent of the women don't like to go into a hardware store.

"You know what they said? They said a hardware store was a man's store—

"But they'll buy that lavender hoe."

However, he said, men don't go for colored tools.

"A farmer wants to see the grain in the wood. He even objects some times to the varnish on the tool. You'll never see a fermer looking at that lavender hoe."

From all over the globe we've assembled a gourmet's selection of fine cheeses, numbering more than half a hundred varieties. Mr. Charles Koch, formerly head of the cheese department of Charles & Co., has now joined the Bon Voyage Shop and all the rare imported and domestic cheeses once handled by Charles & Co. are again under his expert supervision. Come in soon!

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NEW YORK

Proposal to Amend Constitution Arouses Interest of Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—A proposal for facilitating changes in the Constitution of Australia is arousing unusual interest.

The proposal comes from former Chief Justice Sir Isaac Isaacs, who, as one-time Governor General of the Commonwealth, enjoys a peculiar prestige, in the country, besides being recognized as one of the Nation's finest legal authorities.

The difficulty that Sir Isaac would overcome is the rigidity of the Constitution that makes any changes authorized by the Commonwealth Parliament applicable either to all the states, or, if one or more states fail to confirm the change, to none.

The proposal is that states should have the right to procure Federal legislation upon a subject, not otherwise within the Federal sphere, and that such legislation need not affect all states.

To obtain such legislation it would be necessary for each House of the Commonwealth Parliament to declare by absolute majority that the legislation was necessary to the safety and welfare of the Commonwealth.

If within three months of such a declaration by the Commonwealth Parliament, a referendum of the electors of a state should negative the declaration, then any law passed in pursuance of the declaration would not apply to that particular state. It would only apply to states whose legislatures had not negatived the declaration.

Sir Isaac provides that the initiative in the case he proposes must come from the state parliaments, which are notoriously reluctant to transfer their powers to the Commonwealth. Indeed Sir Isaac stresses the fact that his proposal would not withdraw a single power from a state against its will.

Newsprint Plant Ready in Texas

LUFKIN, Texas (AP)—Only minor adjustments are needed to launch a new Texas industry—the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., at near-by Herty.

The first southern pine newsprint in world history rolled from the $6,000,000 plant in eastern Texas Jan. 17 to the accompaniment of cheers from the workers, executives and their wives. Officials said adjustments would be completed in time for commercial scale production by Feb. 1.

The huge plant was completed Jan. 1. Two weeks have been devoted to tuning the machinery.

Experimental production climaxed years of effort on the part of southern publishers and industrialists to inaugurate this new industry for the South. Experts declared the paper as fine as any newsprint produced on the American continent.

Capacity of the plant will be approximately 50,000 tons a year. Southern papers have contracted for the entire output for the next five years. Officials predicted the capacity would be increased by enlargement of the plant.

Little Johnny Will Echo Call for Larger Meals

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Little Johnny, sternly rebuked for requesting a third helping of cake, will be tickled to read this.

William Garfitt of Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, got up before the Association's delegates Jan. 17. And here's his complaint:

"The American public, unhappily, is just not eating as much food as it used to eat. He urged an advertising campaign to make the nation eat more.

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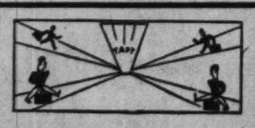
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BUT THEY TASTE BETTER THAN THE PEAS POP SENDS IN FROM THE FARM!
OF COURSE! MOST PEAS LOSE FLAVOR ON THE WAY TO MARKET. BIRDS EYE PEAS ARE QUICK-FROZEN ONLY 4 HOURS AFTER PICKING!
HOW LONG DO YOU COOK 'EM?
THEY COME SO TENDER THEY COOK IN ONLY 7 MINUTES. THEY COME SHELLED AND WASHED, TOO... SAVING ME 22 MINUTES' KITCHEN WORK.
DO THEY COST MORE?
THEY COST LESS! IN BIRDS EYE YOU PAY ONLY FOR PEAS, NOT SHELLS. ONE BOX OF BIRDS EYE PEAS EQUALS 2 LBS. OF UNSHELLED PEAS. SO THE NET PRICE OF BIRDS EYE IS LESS!
Shop from this Birds Eye list this week!
Field-fresh Peas
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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Eire: It's Still 'Freedom at Any Cost'

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"When Britain declared war on Germany one of the first questions asked by people was 'What will Ireland do?' Southern Ireland had declared itself completely separate from Britain. But after all it needs British protection from other countries; so, would it throw in its lot with Britain? The answer was quick. Eire would remain absolutely neutral.

"As a nation in which the individual will fight so hard for individual freedom, naturally Eire could hardly be too sympathetic with the Germany of Hitler. All its League of Nations friends were against Hitler, too. So its neutrality, while kept strict as to legality, is hardly different from that of the United States. In fact one of the classic phrases of the year was the quotation, so typically Irish, of the Irishman who was told Eire was neutral and replied, 'Yes, but who are we neutral against?' "

Question: "Why shouldn't Eire drop its neutrality since it is so closely bound to England?"

Answer: "To understand that we must go back to that question of individual freedom. Eire is different. Its people have a strong individuality. They have a clear idea of the kind of life they want to lead, of music, drama and poetry. They struggled for centuries to be free so they could live and develop as a nation without interference. They want to do that more than ever. They know they are a small country. They feel that whoever wins the present war will do so in a world so shaken morally and economically that Eire's freedom may well be impaired."

Question: "I can see that a winning Germany might take over Ireland. But why do certain elements in Eire persist in their hostility to England?"

Answer: "The Irish tasted British rule for over six centuries. No matter how much it may seem to be improved they appear to cling to the effects of those years, effects which have dug deep into their lives and become actual traditions. So they would question any British embrace as much as a German victory—that is in terms of the independence they intend to keep at any cost. Neutrality they feel is therefore their best way out."

Question: "What has Ireland done to improve itself since it broke with the British?"

Answer: "There are many things, some tangible, others intangible. For the tangibles we have to first realize that under the British, Ireland was primarily a source of food for Britain. That was quite understandable from the British point of view. Here was a fine agricultural country and people who could work the soil. It was a short distance away, very important to an island kingdom like Britain. The Irish for years actually imported inferior quality food for themselves because practically all their best quality food was sent to England. That is typical of poor farmers who often live on the second rate produce because they need all the money they can get in selling their best produce. And Ireland was a farming country of low subsistence levels.

"Today no foods are imported that can be raised in Ireland. The home market now has the best in bacon, beef, mutton, butter, eggs and poultry. It produces almost all its sugar, a third of its wheat and practically all its vegetables. Thus there have been tremendous cuts in imports, representing millions of dollars annually."

Question: "How near self-sufficient is Eire?"

Answer: "Like all nations she must import some things as noted above, even in the foodstuffs line. Now having been an agricultural nation naturally she will take much longer to build up industrially to similar levels. But enamel ware, cutlery, wall paper, golf balls, razor blades, dry batteries, automobile tires, glass bottles and bakelite goods are among the many things this land is now producing."

Question: "Even though virtually independent of England politically, isn't Eire tied to it economically? And doesn't that jeopardize its neutrality?"

Answer: "Your right. Irish trade depends almost entirely upon the British consumer and the British merchant service. Let your German U-boats start wholesale sinkings of the vessels plying the waters between Ireland and Britain and it will strike a very severe blow at Ireland, a blow which might force Eire to drop its neutrality."

Question: "You speak of economic co-operation with England. Wasn't there a period when there was economic warfare?"

Answer: "Yes. That grew out of the land annuities. The paying of rent to absentee landlords in England was one of the touchiest of Irish problems. It was finally agreed that the Irish farmers might purchase their farms, making payments to the Irish Government which in turn would pay Britain in the form of annuities.

"President Cosgrave maintained this agreement. When de Valera came in he stopped these payments. He pointed out they were too big for Ireland to carry—that the burden was actually ten times as great proportionately as the burden Britain would have to bear if she paid her war debts to the United States. Britain retaliated by raising tariffs. A tariff war resulted. After six years this was settled by the Anglo-Irish accord of April, 1938.

"And now I see the time has come for our guest speaker, Walter Cunningham, who has studied and written about the Irish problem both in Ulster and Southern Ireland. He will tell us about that other current phase of Irish activity, the I. R. A., on Page 351."

The Emerald Isle Set in a Sapphire Sea

F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Cradle of Song and Story Down Through the Centuries

Geographically, Ireland is divided into two areas—the highland rim and the central plain. The rich, fertile central plain is full of boggy ground and lakes, with the sluggish Shannon meandering toward the Atlantic. The country is primarily agricultural, with industry centered either in Dublin or in the northeast. The climate is moderate and—you've guessed it—damp. Still, it's a charming country, with vistas and chateaux to rival the French Loire region.

Eire's Drive on the I. R. A.

By Walter W. Cunningham

To say the least, the situation in Ireland is paradoxical, as evidenced by the drive on the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army). The Government of Eire wants unity of the North and South. So does the I. R. A. Yet the Government has not only declared the I. R. A. illegal, but has set out to crush its efforts to force an end to partition. In other words, to make Ulster come within the fold. Why? Because the De Valera Government believes employment of force against Ulster at this time would spell failure, and moreover the job is one for the constituted authority and not for an outlawed organization.

The story of the I. R. A. springs from the emergency measures just passed by the De Valera Government. These measures are severe, enabling the Government to intern I. R. A. members without trial. Yet they are a logical consequence of the widespread activities of the I. R. A., which included the seizure of tons of ammunition from an arsenal in Dublin, the assault upon unoffending citizens of the North and South, the bombing attacks in England, and the general reign of terror which the I. R. A. carried on.

Swept away with the mistaken belief that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, the I. R. A. intensified its campaign against the British Government immediately war was declared in September. It averred that Britain was responsible for Ulster remaining separate from Southern Ireland, and, it was reported, it planned to make a concerted effort to drive the British troops out of the North. The time was ripe, it felt. But it misjudged the temper of the times.

I. R. A. Origin

The reasoning of the I. R. A. is difficult to follow in the face of what has come out of its violent acts. When the I. R. A. perpetrated outrages in England, injured people and destroyed property, the British Government rushed through legislation, giving it power to expel persons suspected of I. R. A. activities. The idea behind the outrages was to force concessions from England. When similar tactics were employed in Ulster, measures of a stringent character were adopted. In Eire itself the Government had been on the trail of the I. R. A. for a considerable time, although it has not perhaps consistently pressed the case too hard.

The explanation of this attitude is to be found in the history of the I. R. A., which had its origin at about the time of the Easter rebellion in 1916. De Valera was identified with the organization. But he did not always approve its tactics. In time he came to disagree sharply, and ultimately in 1926 broke with the I. R. A. forming the Fianna Fail, which means Militia of Destiny, and which functions as the dominant party in Eire today.

De Valera Arrives

Supported by a strong political force, he outlined a policy for Southern Ireland. He drew up a program calling for abolition of the oath to the King, for political independence of a united Ireland, a self-contained country, and redistribution of the land among as many families as desired to settle upon it. His policy won him many adherents.

By 1932, his party was able to poll the largest number of votes, 72 against 57 for the party headed by William T. Cosgrave, and De Valera was elected President of the Executive Council, choosing a ministry immediately afterwards. His position against the I. R. A. alternately softened and strengthened. But he never condoned the I. R. A. tactics.

Even a year earlier, in 1931, he had said in a speech:

"Vicious methods are coming in upon them (the I. R. A.) and I want to warn them against them. Are they foolish enough to think they can overthrow the forces that have behind them the people of this country? They cannot do it. It would be futile to hope . . . I would be unfit to occupy the position you have given me (the presidency of Fianna Fail) if I did not express publicly that there is nobody in this country with the right to take human life."

Rest of Policy

The methods pursued by the I. R. A. in later years only caused De Valera and that organization to drift wide apart.

How did the rest of his original policy fare? The oath has been abolished. The policy of self-containment has had its trial with not unexpected results, results that have brought the whole economic issue sharply into focus through the war. Eire is largely an agricultural state. It has set up factories to produce manufactured goods it needs. But in doing so it has had to pay a higher price than if they were imported, prices ranging from 15 to 20 per cent more than in England. Because of the war, petrol is rationed and the automobile trade suffers. Raw materials are difficult to obtain.

On the other hand, Eire may gain from the demand for its agricultural and dairy produce. There is a short sea route between Ireland and England. The route between Denmark and England is hampered by mines and submarines. Therefore, Eire stands to gain. Eire draws 50 per cent of its imports from England and sells England 90 per cent of its exports. That fact is important to remember in any consideration of the geographical and political problems which beset Ireland.

It has an indirect bearing upon the relations between the two countries, relations which have not been helped by the terrorist attacks of the I. R. A. tactics which the De Valera Government has now resolutely set out to curb.

A Song With an Irish Theme

The first record of Ireland lies in a poem, a poem by an old Roman poet. The Ireland that counts its descendants among the Irish of today—that Ireland was born when the Gaels came.

Then in 432 came the wise and gentle Patrick—came as bishop from Rome to bring Christianity to the Irish people. For Ireland was a pagan country under the Druids. Patrick brought Christianity, but he brought more than that. He made reading and writing common in Ireland.

The next great need of Ireland was

Keystone
Eamon De Valera

© Elliott & Fry
Dr. Douglas Hyde

peace. But this the Emerald Isle was not to know for many centuries. Before the Irish could unite among themselves, the Vikings came. And like a quick, fierce storm they were gone again. But the Danes came to conquer, and to stay. Had they succeeded, it might have been the story of a Danish kingdom that we are telling. But the Irish were fighters, too.

Now this was only a lull—the ebb in a mighty tide that was to surge for many years over the Irishman's land. The coming of the Normans, however, was something that the Irish asked for. At least one of them did, one that wanted to be ruler over all the others. He appealed to Henry II for aid. And he got it. That was the beginning. It brought wave after wave of English hosts over Irish hillsides.

First Parliament

In 1310 Ireland had its first parliament. Not that it meant much as far as the Irish themselves were concerned. They were not excluded by law. But they were shut out, nevertheless. The wealth of the country was in the hands of the English settlers. It was they who dominated. And the Irish had no say in Irish affairs.

And cutting across the tide of English invasion were the constant rip tides of internal strife.

Confiscation of Irish lands for the English colonists brought Irish tempers to the boiling point. And they rose for the first time as a united body in rebellion—the rebellion of 1641. For many years it went on, until Cromwell came—and conquered. The Irishmen lost. And here began the Protestant Ascendancy.

But still there was no peace for Ireland. War of another kind broke out—a trade war. And this war the Irish won. Bills introduced into English Parliament removed restrictions on Irish trade.

And this was the first slow turning of that great tide that had engulfed Irish tradition in the English culture. Now across the Atlantic surged the back-wash of another rebellion. America had won its independence. Ireland took heart. The Irish legislature retrieved its independence under the Act of Renunciation in 1782. In 1793 the Penal Laws were modified and the Catholic Relief Bill gave Roman Catholics the right to vote, though not to sit in Parliament.

But again the rising song of Irish freedom was drowned out in the roar of another breaker—the Act of Union in May, 1800. Irish independence seemed submerged in this binding union with Great Britain. All that it had won appeared to have been lost. There was one small ray of hope with Roman Catholic emancipation—the victory of religious equality for Roman Catholics in Ireland. But political independence was far away. Before it came there was to be famine and rebellion. But the voice of Ireland was rising.

Voices of Ireland

These voices of Ireland found expression in the Young Ireland party, in the National party crying for freedom and equal rights for the Irish, in the armed Fenian Brotherhood, in the Irish Republican Brotherhood, in the Land League for the protection of Tenants' interests, through Parnell and his drive for self-government . . . and a new voice was heard, the voice of the Sinn Fein party.

Voices, voices, but never a single voice to swell from the throat of a united Ireland. Home Rule Bills were fiercely supported by Southern (Roman Catholic) Ireland, and bitterly opposed by Northern (Protestant) Ireland, which desired to remain a part of the United Kingdom. It was not until 1920 though that a Home Rule Bill passed and became law. It established two Irish Parliaments. One was to represent the Unionist counties of Ulster, with its seat at Belfast. The other was to represent the rest of Ireland at Dublin.

This Bill, partitioning Ireland, was accepted by Ulster. But it was opposed by the Sinn Fein party. An agreement was reached in December, 1921—the London Treaty—whereby Southern Ireland under the title of the Irish Free State was to have the same constitutional status as Canada. Members of Parliament were required to take an oath of allegiance to the Free State and to the King of England. Ulster was left free to accept or reject admission to the Free State—an invitation it chose not to accept.

And here, according to the Irish view, in the Home Rule Bill of 1920 and the London Treaty of 1921 were sown the tares among the wheat. Eamon De Valera, succeeding William T. Cosgrave as President of the Free State Executive Council in 1932, began at once to go after the tares—the Oath of Allegiance, the Land Annuity payments, Partition. The wheat of complete Irish independence, he claimed, could not grow in such a company.

Mr. De Valera and a New Ireland

Mr. De Valera has succeeded remarkably in uprooting these "tares"—with the exception of Partition. The Oath of Allegiance has been cast aside. The Land Annuity matter has been settled. And in the new Constitution of 1937 another day has dawned.

Under this Constitution the Irish Free State has a new name—an Irish name. There is a new State in its place, the State of Eire. Dr. Douglas Hyde, Gaelic scholar and poet, became its first President in 1938. And Mr. De Valera is its Prime Minister.

What does Northern Ireland think of this? Its sentiments are put briefly and to the point by Viscount Craigavon,

© Elliott & Fry
Lord Craigavon

Courtesy Macmillan
Charles Stewart Parnell

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. "All loyalists in Ireland," he said at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution by Southern Ireland, "will deeply deplore the affront to His Majesty involved in that Constitution. Ulster will, I am confident, when her people go to the polls in the coming year, proclaim that whatever constitutional changes be enacted in the south, she for her part, will remain faithful to Great Britain and the Empire."

The "tare" of partition still grows with the wheat.

Josephine Ripley

Wonders of Research: Lens Eyes Sea Depths

Camera in diving bell reveals underwater doings — Synthetic Europe proposed.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Making the task of the underwater photographer easier is a novel "photosphere," designed by J. E. Williamson, lecturer and explorer, who sought ease and comfort for his subterranean observations. A huge metal diving bell is lowered through a well on a surface barge, by means of an accordion-like connecting pipe, the photosphere's air vent, entrance and exit. Within the body of the photosphere, Mr. Williamson sets up his camera equipment for photographing in color the extraordinary undersea flora and fauna of the Bahamas.

Laboratory Postwar Plan

It is apparent that the British natural scientist, Dr. Julian Huxley, planning a "post-war" Europe and a "Council of Nations," has in his test tube all the ingredients for a vigorous reaction. Adding the catalyst of fervent desire for collective peace, a useful synthesis is assured; but without this element, the only result one can predict with certainty is a precipitate of continued inharmony.

This initial outline is natural science's 1940 answer to the request for a workable scheme. It is not complete; for if it were, it would hardly work for long. Research methods postulate that where there are many variables, no hard and fast rules can be laid down in advance. Hence the wisdom of organization in social science that recognizes the inevitableness of social changes.

To work, a Council of European Nations (visualized as minus Soviet Russia) should include provision for proper enforcement authority and a liberal budget, Dr. Huxley told the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It would be necessary for all the nations to give up a certain amount of sovereignty for the good of the whole, but a full-fledged federal system like that of the United States would be hopeless to attempt at one bound. Nationalism would not vanish, but could be relegated to the cultural sphere.

That natural science had its inception and growth in conjunction with the rise of freedom and democracy, every researcher is aware. Hence it is not surprising that the first proposal of British and American scientific bodies cooperating in the search for a solution that will not explode, should advise the choice of international democracy as the first step to be taken.

'Captain Sylvia' on Watch

Designer of Williamson "photosphere" takes his little daughter to bear him company on undersea trip. She is photographed pointing camera at diving boy.

'Furious 40's' Predicted By Business Man

special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania led the Nation in industrial expansion during 1939 with expenditures of $194,848,109 for new plant construction and equipment, according to an announcement by the State Secretary of Commerce, Richard P. Brown. This evidence of increased confidence resulted in the hiring of more than 300,000 workers by private industry during the last few months, he said.

With proof of such tangible gains to support him, Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company and Chairman of the State-wide Job Mobilization Program, urged Philadelphia business men last week to salvage all their previously pigeonholed ideas for development, expansion, new products and launch them immediately.

"The 'Furious Forties' apparently are at hand," he told more than 400 business men at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Committee for Job Mobilization.

"But we can't expect to win our fair share of customers here, and of markets and available income, with outmoded plants and equipment or with pessimism and hesitation," he declared.

There are a "tremendous nummer" of jobs to be created through the stimulation of needed expansion and development, he said.

War in Air to Date Restrained

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this "paper war" in Europe the air operations have been very sporadic.

This has given rise to a recurrent question: Why have the mass bombing attacks, expected when the war first started, failed to develop?

For the German Air Force, as it exists today, still has numerical superiority over that of its opponents. Certainly this is true of fighters and bombers. Even with increased production and purchases from abroad by the British and French, it is probable that Germany will maintain its present numerical superiority for some time to come.

Diplomacy Still Active

One of the major reasons the mass attacks have been withheld is that the conflict has not yet reached the realm of "unlimited war." Diplomatic moves continue. Neither side wants to bring to its doorstep the stigma which such an unshackled air attack would bring.

But on the technical side, one of the important reasons that has prevented mass attacks has simply been the weather. It plays an important part in all of the activities of the war at this time. It will continue to do so until the spring.

In fact, over the North Sea, few days are available during any season of the year which afford a suitable "ceiling" for good flying. This stretch of water must be negotiated in any flight from Britain to Germany or Germany to Britain. Therefore, tactics must be evolved to meet such circumstances.

Surprise Factor

Navigational flying by instruments must be highly developed before such "blind flying" can succeed. Emergence from the clouds affords an element of surprise to the attacking force, but unless such type of flying is skillfully handled, arrival over a designated target is extremely problematical.

Meanwhile adverse weather conditions are bringing out the fact that larger caliber anti-aircraft gun defenses are handicapped. There seems to be a need for a larger number of smaller caliber anti-aircraft guns, which would have greater rapidity of fire, greater volume, and greater dispersion.

Another possible factor in the absence of mass German attacks is that high octane gasoline, necessary for maximum airplane efficiency, may be lacking in quantity in Germany. Airplanes can, and do, operate without this type of fuel, but their efficiency is impaired.

Despite these facts, some significant conclusions emerge from the "air war" to date. A study of the various missions flown indicates that the Germans have been more definite in their objectives. They appear to have a better strategic conception of what they want to do than their adversaries.

Comparing Raiders

Along the Western Front all air operations have been of a minor character—mostly reconnaissance missions. Some mine-laying operations have been carried on by air mine-layers, notably in the Tees and the Tyne Rivers, by the Germans.

The English have made individual reconnaissance or bombing attacks against the German North Sea coasts during the past months.

In the two recent Royal Air Force attacks, one against Wilhelmshaven areas, and one against a German naval squadron in the North Sea, the British Wellington bombers were intercepted by the German pursuit ships (mostly Messerschmidts), and both missions were unsuccessful.

German reconnaissance bombers, individually and in pairs, have attacked British small surface craft along the east coast of England and Scotland.

The English have been loud in their condemnation of such bombing, but the Germans properly feel that much valuable information may be furnished by such craft, if they are included in the British air intelligence net.

It is apparent that early types of British bombers have not proved suitable for medium and long range bombing missions.

To date, the defense of England proper, which is the primary mission of the Royal Air Force, has localized its activity.

The French in their reconnaissance missions have apparently been using single planes.

Many 'Reservoirs' of Labor Dot Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MITTENWALD, Germany — Frequent visits to the labor camps of Germany leave the impression that the Third Reich has in these camps a source of power not available to the Allies in the same degree.

The camps include all young men and girls between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The training is for a period of six months; the girls, however, stay for a year if home conditions allow.

These camps are dotted all over Germany — wherever there is work to be done. They represent a large reservoir of unpaid labor which can quickly be thrown into action at any time anywhere in Germany—as well as for enterprises connected with the war.

Work Well Planned

During peacetime one could see the uniformed cohorts of suntanned, stalwart young men marching with spade on shoulder wherever one traveled in Germany. They drained swamps, built dikes on the North Sea, and helped the farmers bring in the harvest when labor was short. They did not work fast, but steadily, and their work was well planned by their leaders, who are labor camp leaders by profession.

In Mittenwald, near Garmisch-Partenkirchen, there was a camp called Buckelberg, where the grazing land of the region was covered with thousands of tiny mounds or "Buckel" that made mowing difficult and lowered production. The labor camp boys leveled these mounds for the farmers free of charge—the whole meadows had to be dug up and resown—thus doubling and tripling the production.

Shortly before the Czech crisis large numbers of these labor squadrons were thrown into action on the French boundary building the Siegfried line, where they stayed until shortly before the outbreak of the war. Here the work was harder and the discipline stricter.

Education to Order

A primary purpose of the camps was an educational or propagandistic one, to give the young men —and the girls in a lesser degree —a chauvinistic training in German history and in modern politics. A course was given in German history beginning with the migrations of the Germanic tribes in the early Christian era and leading up to the present day—all from a modern German, nationalistic point of view and attempting to prove the historical correctness of present government policy.

In the struggle between Henry the Lion and Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in the twelfth century the side of Henry the Lion was taken because he wished to pursue a policy of consolidating a national German state and extending its boundaries to the East, whereas Friedrich Barbarossa expended his energies in trying to maintain an international "Holy Roman Empire" with futile wars in Italy and in Palestine.

The late Roman period was interpreted as decadent because of a too great intermixture of races (Semitic, Syrian, Egyptian, Negro) with its only redeeming element the occasional fresh inoculation of Germanic blood from the North —Goths, Visigoths, Vandals, and Franks.

As to modern political problems, the Versailles Treaty was shown to be an insult to German honor. English propaganda of the last war which aimed at widening the natural breach between Prussia and Bavaria was shown to have aided the revolution of 1918 and the collapse of Germany. The advantages of unity and of minimizing regional differences were shown.

All Regions Included

To aid this process of co-operation between the various regions of Germany, the members of the labor camps are chosen from every part of the country, forming a symphony of dialects and local peculiarities.

The fact that English propaganda of today is not warming up this old antagonism between Bavaria and Prussia would lead one to believe that the process of wiping out this antagonism by common work in the labor camps has been successful.

How far the Third Reich has succeeded in wiping out the political effect of the Austrian-German differences in character and tradition by these same methods is difficult to judge. The time was short for this work and the differences great.

The attitude of the young men toward labor camps showed the German capacity for discipline. The usual attitude—the same shown toward military training—was, "Well, it was difficult at first, but then one got used to it and ended by liking it."

The attitude of intellectuals, artists, students, and musicians was not so favorable. The labor was too unintellectual and the type of leader too rough-hewn.

One young musician I met had nothing but complaints to make—his hands were spoiled for months for the violin. Another student rebelled against the superficial, propagandistic brand of history taught.

Pride in Punishment

Other young fellows say the discipline demanded a special Germanic virtue.

One young chap of 18, who was being prepared for leadership in the camps, spoke almost with a feeling of pride of how two of his comrades were shot because they had unwittingly talked too much about the work they were doing on the Westwall. His attitude was, "So little do we value the life of the individual—and our own lives—when the fate of millions and the honor of Germany is at stake."

There is a great deal of voluntary suspension of the critical spirit among groups of students and young men, partly dictated by fear of being considered unnational by the other comrades and partly due to an appreciation of the value of a spirit of uncomplaining co-operation.

Often when alone with a comrade, one would say, "Now I will tell you what I really think."

In a course at the university, a forum of "free" discussion, one of the students was bold enough to severely criticize the organization of the labor camps. He was interrupted and sternly reprimanded by the professor, who was afraid that his position at the university would be jeopardized if he allowed such anti-national socialistic talk.

Now that the war has commenced, and "common danger" demands that everyone co-operate to his uttermost, criticism of the labor camps is less frequent and more hazardous than formerly.

The evening at camps is spent in writing letters, reading or playing games. Two evenings a week are devoted to instruction in history and National Socialistic "Weltanscchauung."

The program for the girls is similar except that there is less marching and the work is different. They are concerned chiefly with helping farmers' wives with large families in the household and in doing light work on the fields. This has become one of the largest social service organizations in Europe.

These girls can also be used for odd work of various kinds—in time of war for bus driving, delivering mail, Red Cross work, and factory labor—though in time of peace they were limited to work which would allow them to stay in camps at night and enjoy community life there. The spirit of the girls as I could observe was so far one of willing co-operation in this national enterprise.

Date Crop Viewed Ahead

People in the Big Rock-Candy Mountains may not yet have learned how to harvest confections from trees, but in certain sunkissed valleys of California and Arizona where sand and sun vie for top honors, "orchardists" make their living from candy that grows on trees.

Thirty years ago you wouldn't trade a fig for all the dates in the United States that were grown here, but today the date palm agriculturists, according to C. K. Priest in Nation's Business, looks forward to a time when practically all of the 70,000,000 pounds of dates consumed in this country will be home grown. There are nearly enough trees already, but date palms are only in their prime after the first 100 years.

The date is nature's candy. Being about 75 per cent sugar, it is really preserved in its own sugar. It's one fruit Californians don't worry about when frosts come. But while freezing doesn't harm it, severe rains in the harvest season will. Dates don't ripen all at once the way a bunch of Concord grapes does. Pickers go over each bunch about 25 times during the harvesting season, removing the ripe ones. To keep off moisture that would cause the thin skin of the ripening dates to break and the contents to mold, paper and cellophane "raincoats" are worn from mid-summer until the final gleaning.

* * *

Sky Explosion Traced

Observations of a star formation known to astronomers as the Crab Nebula in Taurus may have cleared up a 1,000-year-old mystery of the heavens, it is reported in Nature. In 1054 A. D., Chinese and Japanese annals record a bright object as having been seen for six months, its brightness equalling that of Jupiter. But until recently, no one had been able to determine what the Oriental stargazers had seen.

Now, astronomers have discovered evidence that the Crab Nebula, which was first recorded by John Bevis, an English physician, in 1731, originated from the explosion of a super-nova. Measurements of the velocity of expansion of the nebula have enabled them to fix the epoch of the outburst at about 1100 A. D., at which time it is known on the basis of mathematical calculations the Crab Nebula was near the position of the bright object recorded by the Chinese and Japanese. The Oriental comparison with Jupiter's brightness also indicates that the nova which burst was at least 100 times as bright as the ordinary star or nova. Therefore, it would seem, that what the early astronomers saw was the birth of the present Crab Nebula.

Man Friend to Dog, Too, As Guardsmen Prove

CHICAGO (AP)—Man is a dog's best friend, too.

Two Coast Guardsmen, Carl Howell and James Lockhart, waded out in frigid water that reached their shoulders in Lake Michigan Jan. 17 to rescue a dog struggling feebly to climb on a small piece of ice about 150 feet from shore.

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Esso Laboratories organization was recently given the 1939 National Award for Chemical Engineering Achievement. Given for the first time in the oil industry, the award was made for Esso's many advances in developing superfuels for aircraft and other high-powered engines. We appreciate this formal recognition of Esso leadership.
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Allied Loans to Turks Put at $340,000,000

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 18 (AP)—The National Assembly voted decree powers for the Government today for use if war threatens.

The measure requires compulsory national service by both sexes and permits requisition of transportation and industrial facilities and rationing of goods or food.

The Assembly also approved a special military appropriation of £5,000,000 raising the total of military expenditures to £85,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Turkey's "price" for keeping the strategic Dardanelles open to British and French warships and for friendly co-operation in the Near East was reported in authoritative circles today to have been a minimum of $340,000,000 in loans and credits.

In addition to Anglo-French loans to Turkey totaling approximately $174,000,000, which have been announced in London and Paris, information received here from those capitals and Ankara is that the Allies have made other financial and economic commitments including:

A £15,000,000 loan ($60,000,000 at present rates) earmarked for stabilization of Turkish currency.

A £16,000,000 loan of which £6,000,000 (valued at $30,000,000 at exchange rates existing then) was for arms and ammunition, and £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) for development of Turkish mineral resources.

A £3,000,000 loan ($15,000,000 at the current rate) for construction of the Karabuk steel mill, the first and only steel producing plant in the Near East, which has just started production, including the manufacture of armaments.

A £2,000,000 loan ($10,000,000 at the then-current rate) for release of blocked exchange.

Purchase Turkish Goods

Commitments to use principal and interest payments made on the loans by Turkey to purchase large quantities of Turkish tobacco, fruit, nuts and minerals, comprising Turkey's major exports which previously went to Germany.

Turkey, because of its guardianship of the Dardanelles gateway to the Russian-controlled Black Sea and its keystone position in the Moslem Near East, was wooed by both Germany and the Allies at the outbreak of the war in Europe.

On Oct. 19, 1939, it signed a 15-year mutual assistance pact with Great Britain and France, designed to preserve the present terrritorial and political status in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans.

Turkey and Russia

Turkey specified that it would take no action which would bring itself into conflict with Soviet Russia. But at the same time Turkey refused to sign a Soviet-inspired pact which, according to the most reliable information available, would have forbidden passage of the Dardanelles by Allied warships and thereby insured Russia against attack through the Black Sea or interference with Russian transport of war materials to Germany via Rumania.

In addition to the Anglo-French loans and credits, foreign affairs analysts believe Turkey's decision was influenced by:

1. A growing concern lest Soviet Russia return to Czarist Empire expansion policies with its eye on the Dardanelles. Turkey decided that, under existing circumstances, it would receive help in defending the Straits from the Allies, but would get no assistance from Germany.

2. The fact that Germany was unable to purchase and transport Turkish commodities because of the British blockade.

3. Strictly military considerations, including the fact that Germany had no common border with Turkey whereas the British and French could attack it by sea or through Syria and Iraq.

Reich Rescues 30 Men Off 2 British Subs

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—German authorities announced today that four officers and 26 men were rescued by the Germans from the British submarines Starfish and Undine, destroyed in Helgoland Bight Jan. 15.

[The British Admiralty announced yesterday that a total of 108 officers and men were missing from three lost submarines, including also the Seahorse. The German announcement indicates that there were 78 fatalities. The Germans have made no mention of the Seahorse.]

Two Torpedoed

By the Associated Press

Neutral countries stood heaviest shipping losses as latest sea warfare reports listed the torpedoing and sinking of two Norwegian steamers, and the mining of British and Nazi ships.

The crew of the 5,494-ton British vessel Cairnross, landed at a southwest port Jan. 18, reported that their ship sank within an hour after striking a mine the night before off the English west coast. The crew of 48 were all saved.

The 2,342-ton German steamer August Thyssen sank Jan. 18 off the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, after striking a mine believed to be Swedish.

The crew took to the boats which, at midday, were drifting southward, surrounded by masses of broken ice. A Swedish warship was trying to reach the survivors.

Tried It on Own

It was reported that the ship attempted to pass Understen Lighthouse on one of the Alands without a special pilot to steer the way through the field laid by Sweden and Finland between the Alands and the Swedish mainland. She was the first ship sunk in this mine field.

The steamer was carrying iron ore from the Swedish port of Lulea to Germany.

Two Norwegian steamers were reported today to have been torpedoed and sunk in European waters within the past 24 hours. Owners of the 1,590-ton Norwegian steamer Fagerheim in Oslo reported she had been torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay on a voyage from Africa to England and that 14 of her crew were missing.

A group of survivors from a torpedoed Norwegian vessel, presumably the Fagerheim, reached Vigo, Spain, last night aboard the Greek merchantman Iris.

Torpedoed Off Shetlands

Reports were received that a second Norwegian ship, the 1,140-ton Enid, had been torpedoed and sunk within the last 24 hours. She was said to have gone down last night off the Shetland Islands, north of Scotland. All her crew was reported saved.

A Belgian ship of 3,422 tons, the cargo boat Josephine Charlotte, hit a mine and was destroyed.

Four of the Josephine Charlotte's crew were missing when 40 crewmen were landed in England Jan. 17.

The 2,777-ton Greek steamer Pleinaion, which ran aground off Cooper's Island, Jan. 16, broke in two and was reported a total loss. Her crew was brought ashore.

The Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of York, 20,021 tons, returned Jan. 17 to a British port in a damaged condition four days after sailing for Canada. The vessel had been aground on a sand bank. She was taken to a dry dock for repairs.

Who'll Give Him a Lift?

© Fox

"Well, Mr. Gulliver?"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If ever a fireman needed a ladder here's the very little fellow. Even a fireman's pick-a-back might help him to talk to a pal on the level. Brian Garnett of Leeds is only 2 ft. 9 in. in his hose (his own personal equipment, not the Brigade's) but he doesn't worry for there's plenty of time to make the extension. He is only two years old and claims to be Britain's youngest volunteer for National Service. As the mascot of the Gipton Section of the Leeds Auxiliary Fire Service he has a complete uniform, very much in miniature, with helmet, model ax and tiny gum boots.

Undersea Captives for 10 Days

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Eight German refugees seized by a French submarine and held captive for 10 days—the last four without water—told yesterday how they had watched their captors try in vain to sink a fleeing German tanker.

The group, whose fate had been a war mystery for a month, were taken off the Italian liner Saturnia last Dec. 16 after the French submarine Pascal stopped the liner and examined 300 refugees aboard.

The men said they apparently had been seized for questioning in the hope of obtaining valuable information on internal conditions in Germany. All were released—with French apologies—at Casa Blanca, French Morocco, on Dec. 26. They arrived here yesterday on the Italian liner Vulcania.

One of the captives, Attilio Bowinkel, an art dealer, said the submarine intercepted three ships—the Italian freighter Maria, an unnamed Greek freighter, and a German tanker.

Mr. Bowinkel said the German ship escaped in the night after an hour's chase during which the submarine's deck gun spouted shells.

"We understood the tanker was later captured by a French warship on signals from the submarine," he said.

"When we first went aboard the submarine, we all feared we might be interned for the duration of the war," he continued. "But we found the crew and officers very friendly."

Mr. Bowinkel said conditions aboard the submarine were "terrible." He said there was no fresh food, sleeping quarters were cramped, and that the submarine had to surface nightly to supply the men with sufficient fresh air.

"The last four days there was no water," he said.

Soviet Magazine Backs Down

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—The magazine Communist Internationale apologized in a new issue today for its article last month suggesting Rumania sign a pact with Soviet Russia similar to those signed by Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

On Dec. 8, two days after the article appeared, the Russian Foreign Office made a statement that the article was not representative of Russian policy or of "the present state of Soviet-Rumanian relations."

The pacts signed by Russia with the Baltic States provided for mutual assistance and gave Russia military bases in those countries.

"The editors of Communist Internationale consider it a mistake to have printed an article which contained a number of completely incorrect statements,' said the apology printed today. "The editors have adopted necessary measures to avoid such mistakes in the future."

[Although Rumanian officials gave scant interest to the Dec. 6 article of Communist Internationale, some Hungarians took it as a possible threat of a Soviet thrust in that direction.]

Bonneville Dam Power Rejected

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—The Eugene Water Board, rejecting a contract with the Bonneville hydroelectric power project, is going ahead with a $510,000 expansion of its municipal facilities.

Eugene is the southern terminus of a $2,000,000 Government transmission line extending from Vancouver, Wash., through the Willamette Valley. The City is one of the Oregon pioneers in municipal ownership.

J. W. McArthur, Water Board Superintendent, said construction of a steam standby power plant would provide cheaper and more practical service than would be available from Bonneville.

"We can produce power in this area with a standby plant that can take care of all needs of this district for some time to come," he explained.

"We will remain in touch with Bonneville—there is no animosity. We may need Bonneville power sometime and Bonneville may need our help in the course of time to handle their demands if they come into this area."

Eugene claims one of the lowest rate schedules in the Northwest.

Finds Long Lost Coin When School Is Razed

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Vernon Howell, noticing his old schoolhouse was being torn down, recalled the silver dollar he lost 20 years ago.

It had rolled from his fingers behind a classroom baseboard and, after school, he and his schoolmates spent fruitless hours down on their stomachs probing for the dollar with rulers and bent wires.

Now 20 years later, Mr. Howell dodged through debris of his old classroom, fished behind the ripped-up baseboard and came up triumphantly with his "cartwheel."

Red Paper Asks Tokyo for Peace

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—Hope that the new Japanese Cabinet would try to improve Japan's relations with Soviet Russia was expressed today by the Army newspaper Red Star.

At the conclusion of the article calling the new Government a compromise one, the Red Star added:

"Let us hope that in present conditions, which are very difficult for Japan, the new Cabinet will continue the effort of the previous Government to regulate relations between Japan and its basic neighbor—the Soviet Union."

[The "about face" in Japan's relations with Russia was formally disclosed by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita. In interviews Jan. 17 he said that Tokyo intended to make the "strongest possible effort to adjust relations with Soviet Russia."

Mr. Arita, serving in the new Yonai Cabinet, resumed a post which he occupied in November, 1936, when he signed the anti-Comintern treaty with Germany, one of the major stipulations of which was opposition to Communism.]

Japan Cites Law

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Japan has brushed aside scores of claims of Americans for injuries to themselves or their properties in China. It argues that since the damages occurred during military operations, international law and American precedents clear it of liability.

Japan is saying to Americans, in effect, "seek damages from the Chinese Government. China was responsible for you and your property."

Japan is engaged in extensive discussions with American officials in Tokyo and China striving to settle hundreds of claims. Many of the largest claims are among those being disallowed, officials here learn.

The most valuable American properties damaged were those bombed or shelled during the attack on Shanghai. Among the claims is one for several hundred thousand dollars by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Within International Law

Some officials here appeared disappointed when it became known that Japan would not allow claims for damages suffered through military operations—but the more legally minded conceded that Japan was acting in accordance with international law and that it had potent American precedents to back it up.

Under international law, a nation is not responsible for damages inflicted by its military forces during military operations. If Japan were attacking a city and an American-owned house in the city were damaged by a shell, Japan would not be responsible. If, after the occupation of the city, however, the Japanese drove out the American owner and used his house, Japan would be responsible.

Some Washington officials were inclined to insist that Japan had to pay damages in any case because it had not declared war against China. But experts here say the rule of damages from bombardment applies to any case of any military operation.

Greytown Case

Japan has not hesitated to call to the attention of American officials the celebrated "Greytown case." On May 13, 1854, the American warship Cyane three times shelled Greytown, now in Nicarargua, and an American landing party completed destruction of the town because of indignities to an American shipping company and an American citizen.

French merchants claimed damages, but Secretary of State Marcy in 1857 turned them down, saying: "If there were persons in Greytown when it was bombarded who did not belong to the political organization there established, and who suffered in consequence of that bombardment, they can only resort for indemnity, if entitled to it, to that community. It was to that community they committed their persons and property, and by receiving them within its jurisdiction it assumed the obligation of protecting them."

Another Decision

"In disposing of the present application, the United States are not called on to vindicate their course toward those who were members of the community of Greytown; for the provocation and the propriety of the chastisement, so far as that community is concerned, are not to be brought into discussion."

An identical precedent developed from the American bombardment of Veru Cruz, Mexico.

The Japanese are becoming a little more generous in offering settlement of other claims to damages they inflicted on Americans in China.

British Again Grant Leaves But Belgium Keeps War Basis

By the Associated Press

Home leaves for the British forces in France, which had been suspended since Jan. 14, were resumed today to a limited extent.

Belgium, meanwhile, remained on the nearly complete mobilization basis assumed over the week end as a precaution against possible invasion.

Some Belgian newspapers questioned the necessity for the defense measures, which gave additional power to the military forces. The Cabinet confirmed a ban on the nationalist Flemish newspaper Volk en Staat, which published an article suggesting that the mobilization moves were preliminary to a military coup with Belgium.

John Cudahy, new United States Ambassador to Belgium, delivered a message from President Roosevelt to King Leopold yesterday.

Mr. Cudahy, who took office with record speed, said he could not disclose the nature of the President's message, delivered in an hour's audience in which he also presented his credentials.

"After talking to a number of people, it seems to me there is no cause for any immediate alarm in Belgium," the Ambassador declared following the audience.

Gen. Henri Denis, Belgium's Defense Minister, said in an interview that the mobilization steps which Belgium had taken would be maintained "for some time."

"Our information and general impressions made it necessary," General Denis explained. "We must always be alert."

The Defense Minister said that Belgium and other small countries took much comfort from the results of the Finnish-Russian war which indicated that an adequately equipped small army could successfully face a stronger enemy.

Premier Hubert Pierlot told Parliament he would make no statement on the mobilization and a majority of the Chamber of Deputies supported him in this.

Allies Planning To Order 8,000 More U. S. Planes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Treasury, War and Navy officials conferred with President Roosevelt yesterday on the effect of British and French purchases in this country of war planes and other munitions and supplies.

Present and prospective orders, officials said, have raised a host of problems involving the exchange market and sale of American securities owned abroad, as well as of co-ordinating the Allies' orders with Army and Navy needs.

All figured in the White House discussion, it was said.

The British and French are understood to contemplate further orders for 8,000 or more aircraft, twice as many as have been ordered in the last 18 months. Upwards of $300,000,000 would be involved.

Pressed Into Use

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Revival of shipbuilding in yards growing rusty with years of idleness today topped long-range plans being shaped by Great Britain to multiply its war power by spring.

Other measures reliably reported to be claiming attention of the War Cabinet include higher barriers against imports of nonessentials and rationing of supplies other than foods already on a quota basis.

The Government is considering rebuilding shipyards out of use since the depression to supplement those already hammering away at full speed in a drive to build faster than Germany can sink.

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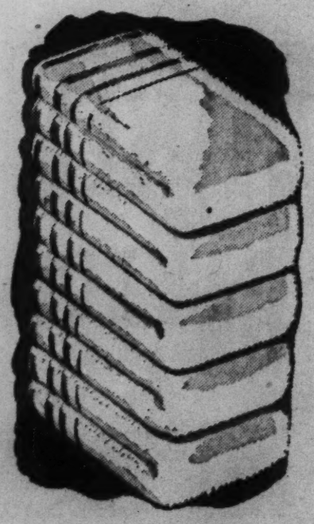

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Haller Tells Roosevelt Of Plight of Poles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gen. Josef Haller, head of the Polish Labor Party, and a Cabinet member of the new Polish Government at Angers, France, told President Roosevelt yesterday that Germany had offered to let the Jews in German-occupied Poland live in Polish cities in return for one billion zlotys ($190,000,000).

He added that the Jews refused the offer.

General Haller, in the United States to urge relief for his countrymen in the German and Russian occupied portions of Poland, also conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

The Polish leader said he told the President and Mr. Hull that Germany was expelling the cultural leaders of Poland from their homes and sending them to concentration camps with only one suitcase of personal effects each.

"In the suitcase there can be only one change of clothes," he said. "Otherwise the Gestapo (German police) take the surplus clothes away from them."

"The Germans," he added, "have a cruel program which they are carrying out ruthlessly. Russia is equally cruel, but is less methodical. In the Russian occupied territory there is much anti-religious and Communist propaganda."

Nazi Managers

LODZ, German Poland (AP)—German managers have been placed by the Nazi regime on all farms and factories belonging to Poles and Jews in sections of the former Polish State which have been annexed by Germany, even though they were not a part of the Reich before 1914.

The borders of the annexed sections have not yet been established definitely, but it is apparent they will include Lodz, the Manchester of Poland and famed in the textile industry for its million spindles.

The Nazi political and economic structure is being introduced rapidly here also, yet with less smoothness and promptitude than in the so-called "Ur-Deutsch" regions (the parts of Poland which belonged to the Reich before establishment of the Polish State).

There is divergence, for instance, as to the treatment of the Jews. It appears to have been left to each local "Landrat," or county supervisor, to solve this question according to his lights.

In Sierpce, for instance, all Jews were ousted without obtaining permission to take any money or other belongings with them.

In Wloclawek, Jews must walk the streets with yellow patches on their backs. And they are not permitted to use the sidewalks.

In Lodz, all Poles and Jews, irrespective of age, must give up their seats to German officers in streetcars. This order did not meet with the approval of the Army, however, so many German officers avoid using streetcars in order not to deprive elderly Polish women of their seats.

Work in the Lodz textile factories goes on in three shifts under German supervision. There was a large store of 200,000 tons of cotton on hand when Lodz was annexed. It must be mixed with wood fiber and other "ersatz" (substitute) materials to manufacture cloth, chiefly for consumers in the Reich.

The peasants are still free to bring their produce to town, where they obtain fancy prices.

Educated Poles in the German-occupied but not annexed part of Poland are finding the Polish-German dictionary most useful, as Poles may correspond in German only with persons in Germany. The letters must be handed in unsealed—and no mail to any other country is accepted.

Letters addressed to friends in Berlin, however, often serve to transmit greetings to relatives who fled to Rumania, Yugoslavia, and other neutral countries. Mail from neutral countries, if inoffensive, reaches its destination after delay, but it is not possible to reply to it from the occupied area.

Poles in the occupied portion are not permitted always to correspond in Polish with Poles in other parts of the occupied territory. Poles in Warsaw, for instance, may not write in Polish to friends in Krakow or Lublin. Polish cities in the annexed parts of Poland are automatically taboo for Polish correspondence from the occupied parts.

American Honors for France

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Congratulations for Work in Research

William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, at right, congratulates Prof. Emmanuel De Martonne, Director of the Geographical Institute of Paris, after the American diplomat presented him with the Cullum Geographical Medal on behalf of the Geographical Society of New York.

Poles Carry Coal

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—Polish war prisoners carry coal to cold Berliners.

One thousand Poles in a camp on the outskirts of the Capital have been put to work to relieve the coal shortage which has accompanied zero weather. Officials said lack of transportation facilities caused a shortage.

Norway Trains

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 18 (AP)—Official military training of volunteers will begin shortly under Crown Prince Olav, it was announced today. The training will be supplementary to Norway's system of compulsory military service.

Hoover Backs Roosevelt Plan; Would Give Finns U. S. Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Strong support of President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress for credit to Finland was voiced by Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States and now head of the Finnish Relief Fund to aid civilians of the Baltic Republic. Mr. Hoover declared the President's proposal neither involved the United States in the Russo-Finnish war nor created a dangerous precedent. He found, for that matter, a precedent for granting financial aid to Finland in the loan that the United States had made to China.

In a statement from headquarters of the Fund, at 420 Lexington Avenue, Mr. Hoover said:

"The furnishing of raw materials and manufactured goods, and, later in the spring, of bulk food supplies, is beyond the field or capacity of private charity. Private charity will be put to it to cover the destitution and necessities of 800,000 women and children now driven by aerial attack from their towns and cities. And there are still other emergencies that will need to be served by such charity. The Finnish Relief Fund is endeavoring to cover this field.

Questions of Commerce

"I should like to suggest that we separate the whole question of food supplies from manufactured goods and raw materials. Raw materials and manufactured goods have a different complexion from food. They are questions of commerce and should be covered by extending the credit for their purchase."

Mr. Hoover was for giving rather than lending to the Finns.

"As to food, I believe I express the wish of a great many American people that our Government should furnish from our surplus the bulk food to such countries as Finland and Poland without requiring monetary obligations. Both these little countries are dependent upon imports for part of their food supply. They are now blockaded. Their exports are cut off. They have no resources of private credits with which to buy. When their last year's harvest is exhausted, they will be faced with famine. The situation is wholly different from the major belligerents. It is possible if the war spreads there may be other of the little countries of Europe where this situation of Finland and Poland may be repeated.

"Give and Forget It"

"In other words, my proposal is that instead of loaning money to make such purchases to prevent starvation and setting up an obligation over long years, with constant aftermaths, we ought to make it a gift and then forget it. The Argentine Government has already made a gift of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat to Finland, the Brazilian Government has made them a gift of 6,000,000 pounds of coffee. Those Governments are taking no obligations for repayment."

Mr. Hoover saw donation of American food surpluses to the Finnish people as a practical solution.

"We in the United States have a great food surplus. Our Government has already, directly or indirectly, bought and paid for part of this surplus through the various agricultural agencies. It is a relief to our farmers to have it exported from our borders. To furnish some of this surplus to these areas of dangerous starvation does not deprive our people of one atom, and, in fact, it entails no new expenditure of public funds.

"I would estimate that for both Finland and Poland the needs to next harvest would not amount to a value of more than $20,000,000. We spend something like four billions per annum on the relief of the unemployed in the United States. We could add, about one half of 1 per cent to our relief expenditures and include the Finns and Poles in our family of distressed. But in any event the Government already has spent the money buying surpluses or will spend it in the ordinary course.

"I have no doubt the Finns and Poles will want to repay it, but it would be better for everybody if we did as the Argentine and Brazilian Governments are doing.

"Those who would argue against this proposal should read Luke, Chapter 10, beginning with the 30th verse."

Aid Asked for War Mothers

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 18 (AP)—The leader of Canada's Conservative Party, Dr. Robert J. Manion, charged yesterday that thousands of Canadian mothers whose sons have enlisted are in "dire need" and are not receiveing assistance in the form of independent allowances.

"These mothers should not be left in their extremity a day longer than necessary," Dr. Manion said, explaining why he had made the charge before Parliament met.

"I appeal to Mr. King (Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King) to see that this stain on Canada's war effort is wiped out immediate'," he said.

Canadian Arms

TORONTO, Jan 17 (AP)—Charges in the Ontario Provincial Legislature that the Canadian Government is failing to properly equip its troops or turn Canada into an effective arsenal for the British Empire drew sharp debate.

Leslie Frost, Conservative, criticizing the Liberal Government at Ottawa, said "until we get rid of the Asquiths at Ottawa we are probably going to be short of munitions and arms."

He referred to the Asquith Government of Great Britain in the World War which was in power when a shortage of shells caused a political crisis.

Mr. Frost was challenged by Morgan Baker, Liberal, who asked, "does the honorable member know that Britain and France have more munitions in Britain and France than they know what to do with?"

Mr. Baker in turn was answered by the Conservative leader, Col. George Drew, who said "the honorable member doesn't know what he is talking about" and "not only do we need munitions for the men going to the front, but we are making no munitions for the six divisions of the peacetime establishment."

Col. Fraser Hunter, Liberal, said "Canadians in every sphere still wonder how it is that little actual evidence in the way of equipment for our troops or serious expansion of the arms industry, which is to make us the arsenal of the Empire, exists with which to reassure our people."

Canada should not embarrass Britain by sending disarmed and unequipped divisions overseas, he declared.

Union Buys Bonds

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America has subscribed $20,000 to the first Canadian War Loan, district officers of the Union were advised in a telegram from Union headquarters in the United States.

"We hope to be able to purchase an additional amount when other loans are floated," said the message. The Union has about 12,000 members in Nova Scotia.

U. S. Fliers to Aid?

TORONTO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Col. Fraser Hunter, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, forecast yesterday that "within a year many thousands of American lads will be flying beside them (the British) under the Canadian flag."

"Already it is largely due to the United States that British youth is being put into the skies," he said in a speech in the Legislature.

Recruits from the United States would join the French and British Allies in large numbers if there ever were a serious threat to the "unanimous hopes" of North and South America for an Allied victory, he declared.

They Came Back

AMES, Iowa (AP)—The Iowa State College athletic department has just received 17 towels, laundered and in good shape, that belonged to the school three years ago.

The package of towels was postmarked Chicago and contained a $1 bill.

40,000 Russians Retreat 28 Miles

By the Associated Press

Some 40,000 Soviet Russian troops had fallen back 28 miles in Finland's Arctic Salla sector today in a general retreat before the coldest winter in 25 years, with the Finnish troops in dogged pursuit, said dispatches from Helsingfors.

The Finnish Army communiqué reported merely that the Finns were "fighting successfully in the direction of Salla," but other Finnish sources said the situation heightened hopes of a new victory over the Russian invaders.

The correspondent of the Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende on the northern front said the Russians apparently had given up hope of holding that front for the winter.

Supply Lines Cut

Previous Scandinavian reports had portrayed the Russians as bringing up reinforcements for a determined drive in the Arctic, but reports from Salla two days ago said the Finns had cut Red Army supply lines and left the invaders with insufficient food for a winter campaign. Planes were reported to have attempted to drop supplies to the Soviet forces.

The cold, as low as 54 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, contributed much to the distress.

The Finns, however, dressed in their warmest clothing, displayed unusual resistance to the cold.

On other fronts the congealing cold also had its way. Military activity on the Karelian Isthmus was immobilized. Front line trips by foreign correspondents were postponed by the Finns.

Unofficially it was reported from Helsingfors today that 11 of 18 Russian planes which braved the bitter cold to bomb the southern town of Lappeenranta had been shot down yesterday by Finnish fliers. Officially it was said that the Russians dropped 150 bombs on Southern Finland cities, including Hangoe, Abo, Lappeenranta, Viborg, Rauma, and Tammisaari.

Interested in Tanks

A Soviet Army communiqué the previous day said, however, that 11 Finnish planes had been shot down that day in a fight with Russian planes and that there were scouting activities "in all directions," with artillery and rifle fire in scattered sectors.

Finnish reports said price quotations had been asked on captured Russian tanks by certain foreign governments interested in analyzing their construction.

Police Chief Ernst Fontell of Gothenburg, Sweden, in Helsingfors to study air raid precautions, reported that captured Soviet fliers had been found in possession of maps detailing routes from a Russian airdrome southwest of Leningrad to points in Sweden and Norway.

The Finns have welcomed the cold weather. They believe that their men at the front are better prepared for it than the Russians.

The Finnish soldier has heavy boots, multiple woolen socks, heavy uniform, sheepskin coat, and, in many cases, the stamina of an athlete who is accustomed to weekending in a blizzard for the fun of it.

Finland's soldiers and civilians must and do endure hardships unprecedented in modern war, but one thing appears certain—they don't lack food.

Wherever one goes in Finland there is good food and plenty of it.

The reason for this is that Finland was a big exporter of foodstuffs until hostilities began, particularly butter and bacon. Now there is a surplus which means a loss to producers, but insures the Army and the people against actual hunger regardless of what other handicaps abound.

In 1937 Finland produced 60,000,000 pounds of butter, 20,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 35,000,000 pounds of eggs. The result is that even in places where one would be glad to encounter a mere sandwich one can have ham and eggs with plenty of bread and butter.

One of the surprises of a long, cold motor trip is to find in isolated communities neat little restaurants run by the Lotta Svard (Women's Auxiliary) where rich milk, plenty of cheese, butter, and sandwiches were waiting to cheer the passing soldier or traveler.

Imported luxuries are getting scarcer, of course, and coffee and sugar are on a mild ration basis.

Embassy Guards Retreat in Paris

PARIS (AP)—The worst cold spell of the winter early Jan. 18 drove all but two policemen off the Rue Grenelle in which are located in close proximity the French War Ministry and the Russian and Italian Embassies.

The solitary two stood their customary watch in front of the Ministry where Premier Daladier has his office. Normally several policemen are on duty in front of the Russian Embassy. They are members of a squad assigned regularly to guard all foreign embassies.

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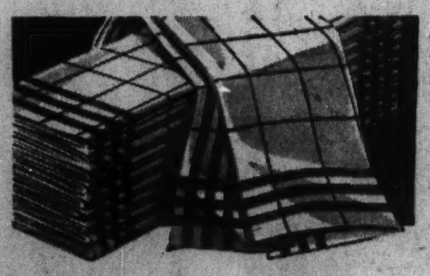
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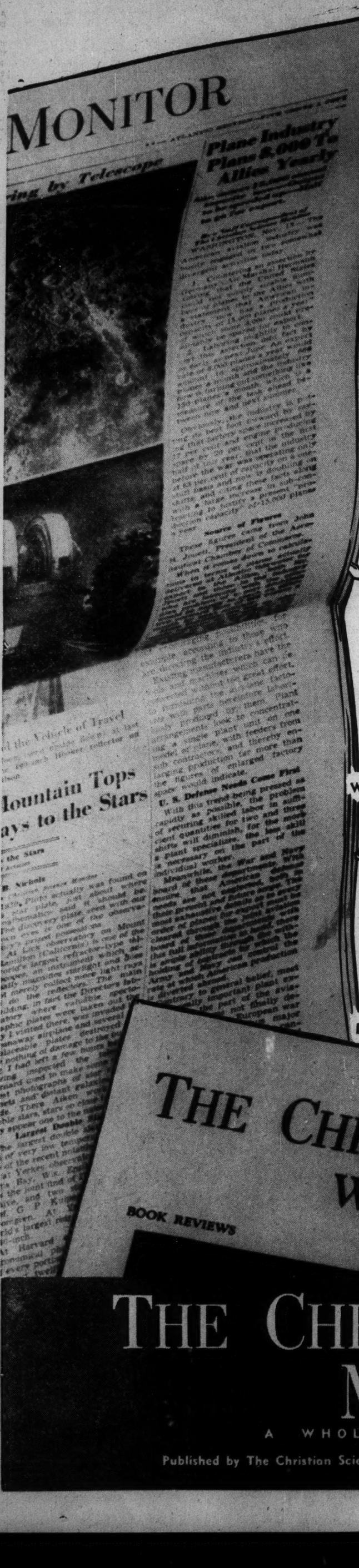

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PAM-1

British Argue Morals Of Successful Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 18—First evidence that economic warfare, Britain's silent second arm of offense against Germany, is proving effective has given rise to debates on its moral as well as material aspects both in the Houses of Parliament and the upper and lower houses of the convocation of Canterbury.

The moral aspect of the blockade was discussed by Anglican bishops on the resolution of the Bishop of Birmingham that the Archbishop of Canterbury should "petition the Government so to adjust the blockade as to allow the free importation of foodstuffs into Germany in accordance with the precept, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

Cites Precept

The Bishop of Birmingham said he believed he spoke for many Christian people in taking the view that the starvation of the enemy, especially women and children, was a "horrible" thought.

Some foodstuffs, he admitted, could be turned into munitions but he contended there must be others whose transformation was not worthwhile.

But other bishops opposed the resolution and thought its implication would be misinterpreted.

The Bishop of Winchester recalled German radio assurances that Germany had plenty of food.

It should not be forgotten, the Archbishop of Canterbury said, that Germany was using every endeavor to deprive the British people of food from overseas.

Recognized Weapon

Application of blockade was a fully recognized practice of international law, the Archbishop continued, and arguments against it were really arguments against war. He said he had discussed the matter with members of the Government, and while they expressed sympathy with the viewpoint voiced by the Bishop of Birmingham, they maintained it wasn't really possible to discriminate between different kinds of foodstuffs.

The Bishop of Birmingham subsequently withdrew his resolution.

Humane preoccupations, it is pointed out here, should not obscure the fact that Britain's economic warfare cannot yet have produced the effect of a hunger blockade against Germany.

Own Fault, If Lack

If stories of Germany's plentiful supplies of food, as given in its official utterances, are accurate, it is contended by many here that there is little need to consider this issue now. If already there is a food shortage in Germany this results from the policy the Reich Government has followed for years—the so-called cannons not butter campaign whereby everything was sacrificed to but one end that of building the Greater Third Reich.

Years of Limitation

Germany, in fact, for years past, ever since the Nazis came to power, has been subjected to an ever-growing lowering of the standard of living, so that it entered the war with conditions the Western Democracies had long considered too low.

In fact, the Nazi leaders had gradually accustomed their populations to a subsistence level in which bread, potatoes, margarine, and very little meat were the mainstays of the diet.

So far, therefore, the Germans really are only on short rations and are not being starved unless their Government has sold large stocks of foodstuffs, stored up for war, so as to obtain foreign oil or other essential war products, or unless leading Nazis have deliberately deceived their followers for years past—actions for which the Allies are not responsible.

Headway Evident

Debates on the development of economic warfare in both Houses of Parliament, following Government statements by Mr. Ronald H. Cross, the Minister of Economic Warfare, and Lord Hankey, Minister without Portfolio, reveal clearly that Britain is making headway in the complicated task of preventing Germany from obtaining essential foreign supplies for prolonging the war and of continuing and increasing Britain's exports so as to pay for munitions and other necessary overseas supplies.

Hard to Seal Up

Part of the task concerned with preventing Germany from securing foreign supplies, it was pointed out, is more difficult than during the World War because then Germany was fighting on three fronts, whereas now it has access to the raw materials of all Eastern Europe and the greater part of Asia, since the only war frontier is toward France and at sea.

To prevent Germany getting supplies from these countries the Allies have had to buy them themselves, especially in the Balkans.

The number and the complication of issues involved in the solution of these intricate problems has resulted in demands both in this debate and throughout the press that there should be a larger measure of co-ordination of all departments and interests concerned.

Momentarily two committees, one consisting of ministers, and the other of senior Government officials, are engaged upon this work.

Question of Unemployed

Even after admitting that Germany has an advantage in that its economy has been that of war for some time past, and this country had to complete the change in a few months, there still is much concern that after 4½ months of war no organization exists for utilizing 1,250,000 unemployed.

The problems of prices, wages, and war financing are all so interwoven these days that demand for financial and economic co-ordination is growing. But both in the Commons and House of Lords the Government spokesmen showed little enthusiasm for the idea.

Nevertheless the picture Mr. Cross gave the Commons was of Germany suffering economic difficulties at this early stage of the present war almost as grave as after two years of the World War.

"Our economic attack came into operation with a rapidity and suddenness which was not anticipated, and it has given German economy a sharp shock," Mr. Cross told the Commons.

"We look forward to the day when we shall have strangled Germany's economic life so that she can no longer sustain her war effort," he said.

"We believe we can bring very much nearer the day of victory and in so doing we shall have played a great part in saving the lives of our people," Mr. Cross added.

Rise in Trade

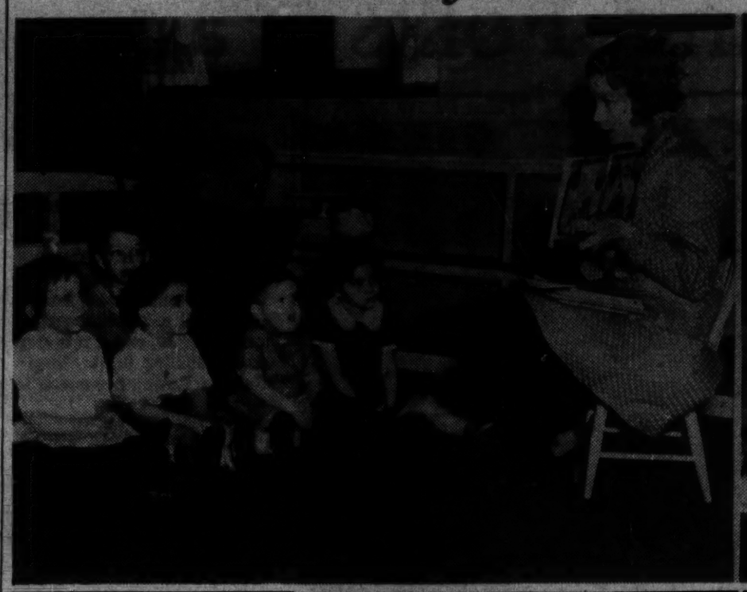
Further encouragement in the economic field is seen in the rise in value of British exports announced Jan. 17.

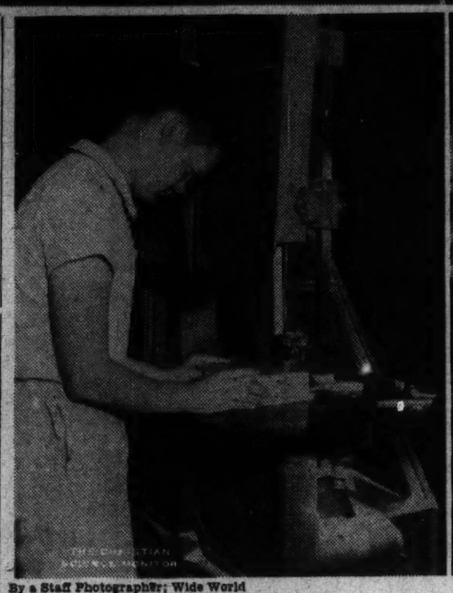
December exports at £40,169,000 were 7.5 per cent higher than in November and for the first time since the war were higher than in the corresponding month of 1938.

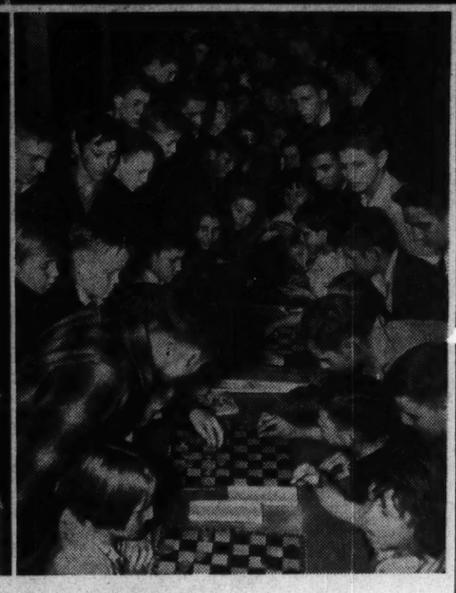
Imports at £86,582,000, against £83,988,000 in November, showed an increase less steep.

As a result December's visible adverse balance was no greater than November's, whereas it had risen steeply in each preceding month of war.

What They Do Concerns the United States







By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

White House Studies Work, Play, and Homes of Children

White House Studies Children's Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

ommended appointment of a national commission to study ways of meeting the religious education needs of American children without in any way violating the principle of separation of church and state. The American Council on Education, the International Council of Religious Education, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the National Council on Jewish Education were proposed as possible members of such a commission.

Critical Study

The commission would make "a critical and comprehensive study of the various experiences both of the churches and of the schools in dealing with the problem of religious education in relation to public education."

"This conference," said Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, its Chairman, in the opening address, "recognizes the threat to child welfare which the breakdown of orderly relations among nations and the lack of balance among the various elements of our economic life involve. Nevertheless, the scope and the nature of the reports presented for your consideration tell us that man does not live by bread alone, that to the individual it is the spirit of life in the soul rather than the material resources available to the body that has ultimate significance."

President Takes Part

The conference, planned under the direction of Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, will continue three days. Highlight will be a meeting in the East Room of the White House tomorrow night at which President Roosevelt will radiocast to the Nation.

Among the members of committees who took part in discussion at the opening meeting were Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Katharine Dummer Fisher, of Chicago; Dr. A. Graeme Mitchel, University of Cincinnati; W. R. Ogg, American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, director, American Youth Commission; and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale University.

More equitable adjustment of Federal aid to the economic capacities and the needs of the several states is one of the chief reforms asked by the conference committees. It was brought up in connection with education, relief, health services, and social security.

The following is a brief summary of the 50 pages of recommendations laid before the conference today:

Economic resources: Increase in the basic income of wage earner and farmer, whose families constitute two-thirds of the population of the Nation; strengthening of Federal and state measures relating to minimum wages and protection of the right of labor to bargain collectively; continuance of Government work programs, adjusted to fluctuations in private employment.

Economic aid: Federal aid, adjusted in each state to the economic and relief needs of the state; a federal program to care for migrant and transients; removal of rigid limitations on aid to dependent children.

Housing: Expansion of Federal low-rent housing program, with special attention to rural slums; adequate regulatory laws enforced by competent housing inspection departments in every city.

The Family: Application of the democratic principle not only within the family but in all of its community relationships.

Religion: Appointment of a commission to study experiences of churches and schools in religious education.

Schools: Enlargement of units of school administration; federal assistance to states; individualization of educational processes.

Leisure time activities: Recognition of recreational developments as public responsibility; special attention for certain groups of children with inadequate recreational opportunities.

Libraries: State grants for local public libraries and rural service; Federal grants for school libraries.

Child labor: Extension of compulsory school laws to 18 years of age; public financial aid where needed to enable young persons to continue schooling even beyond compulsory age.

Youth: Vocational preparation and guidance; placement services.

Health: Publicly financed medical care for low-income families; preventive and curative medical services for infants and children.

Social services: Social service for children in every county; development of Federal child welfare activities.

Minority groups: Adequate representation of minorities in organizations of various types; sharing by Negroes in housing benefits: avoidance of discrimination in public administration.

Taxpayers Laud Chicago Board For Cutting Operating Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some cheer to Chicago citizens who have been pleading for reduction in the tax burden is afforded by a study of the 1940 operating budget for the City.

Comparing this year's budget with last, it is found that there is not only no increase, which is something in itself, but that the neat sum of $1,135,000 has been trimmed off, leaving $56,670,000 for the City to operate on. Moreover, the city hall group brought about this reduction by actually abolishing some city jobs and not by the politically easier method of making temporary salary cuts for small job-holders, it is reported.

Because retrenchment has been brought about in this way, with an apparent effort to retain civil service employees by transferring them to other positions rather than by favoring temporary employees, the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency, leading defender of taxpayers' interests here, wired the aldermen its appreciation.

Praise Is Not Effusive

"The Council has done a good piece of work," the message said. No effusive praise, but coming from a taxpayers' organization, quite often frankly critical of the various branches of local government, it was a significant compliment.

Chief economy stroke in the new budget is the virtual abolition of the Board of Local Improvements. Its functions were in the main consolidated with the older Department of Public Works, and only a skeleton staff left to liquidate its affairs. This and other staff reductions are said to reduce city jobs by about 200. Effort is being made to shift civil service employees to vacancies in other departments and to the staff of the new subway, it is said at the City Hall.

Several factors brought about this year's economy move, it is held. For one thing, the City found it would take in less money than it did last year for operating expense because of a reduction in certain funds obtained from the County for a judgment. Some adjustment had to be made.

Council Member Makes Study

Then the taxpayers' organizations, city-wide and community, the Association of Commerce, and other citizen groups, made their plea for economy heard in the council chambers.

In addition to this outside pressure, the Council heard an appeal from one of its own members for retrenchment. Prof. Paul H. Douglas, who represents the University of Chicago district in the Council, made a thorough study of possible economies in the City Government and urged his program upon the Council. In the end, Mayor Edward J. Kelly recommended adoption of two of his proposals and they went through. One was the reduction of staff in the Board of Local Improvements; the other a plan for cutting down the number of bridge-tenders by use of roving staffs. The latter plan, however, calls for study and approval by Washington.

Total Budget Still High

The total budget of the City is not, however, reduced, in spite of these economies. An increase of more than $10,000,000 is seen in the total of $179,000,000. But this is due chiefly to two items, one an appropriation of $2,300,000 for the traction fund; the other something over $10,000,000 for elevated highways authorized by the last Legislature. The latter will be financed out of the sale of anticipation warrants on motor fuel taxes, and will not weigh on real estate. The Civic Federation took no stand on this matter.

The school district also came in for a word of commendation from the Civic Federation on its 1940 budget. By reducing its building fund and making other cuts, the Board of Education lowered its budget by $4,369,000 as compared with last year. Its total is $71,443,560. Addition of a week of school to the present reduced term was provided for in the 1940 budget, despite the lowering of the total. Chicago youngsters will therefore get 40 weeks of education in 1940, and teachers' pay will be moved one more notch toward the pre-depression standard.

The financial scene in local government is not all bright, however. The County budget—$22,170,000 for 1940—is larger than last year's by $323,000 and is much too high for financial stability, in the opinion of the Civic Federation.

Congress Wields Budget Ax

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization. To re-constitute these agencies will take special acts of Congress. The items saved by lopping them off is inconsiderable, compared to the whole bill, and many students of Government regret their passing.

Agencies Involved

The three agencies, together with the amounts involved are:

Council of Personnel Administration $25,000.

National Resources Planning Board $1,105,000.

Bureau of Government Reports $1,055,020.

The House was in such a mood for economy that a proposal was even made by Representative John C. Schafer (R) of Wisconsin to throw out the $125,000 appropriation for the Export-Import Bank. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia however, in charge of the bill, pointed out that the bank was actually bringing in a profit to the Government and had consistently done so.

The Council for Personnel Administration was set up to draft methods for improving the career service in the Government's army of workers. The Planning Board was one of the few agencies taking a comprehensive view of government operations.

Another item for personnel reform which the House committee struck out, and which shows no sign of being restored, was $750,000 for "effectuating a program of personnel management and supervision in the Federal service."

Economy Mood

Mr. Woodrum commented today, after watching the House repel a number of attempts for further appropriations, that the Chamber is a mood for economy. This was particularly borne out for observers in its refusal yesterday to increase the amount for new Government buildings, which frequently is a big "pork" item just before a presidential election. Representative James F. O'Conner (D) of Montana offered the opportunity by submitting an amendment to increase the $15,000,000 carried in the present bill to $37,000,000. This meant post offices in a good many congressional districts. A shouted chorus of "Nos" beat the proposal, which seemed to show a genuine intention to save money. There were only scattering "Yeas."

Chairman Schuyler O. Bland (D), of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee, let it be known today that he would not offer an amendment to restore the $75,000,000 cut from the Maritime Commission. This apparently ended the fight, for he had earlier declared that the full sum of $200,000,000 was needed for national defense and to promote foreign commerce.

Though not connected with the present bill, still another indication of economy sentiment came in the House today with announcement by Chairman Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, of the Naval Affairs Committee that he would abandon part of his pending $1,300,000,000 naval expansion bill calling for an additional 34 destroyers. This would mean savings of about $500,000,000 in the next few years, and would cut the total bill to about $800,000,000.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., service 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Fight Is Planned On St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A dozen representatives of organizations and industries opposed to the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway discussed plans to block ratification of the waterway pact should it be submitted to the Senate.

John D. Battle, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, who presided at the meeting, described the deliberations as "just an exchange of ideas."

He said the group planned to adopt no resolutions nor formulate any definite program for combatting the seaway.

"We don't know yet whether a seaway treaty will be submitted to the Senate," he said, "but we want to be ready to acquaint the public with our side of the case should action be taken."

Among those at the meeting were John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads; Frank S. Davis of Boston, representing the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association; Samuel P. Botsford of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; Harry F. Guest of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and Cleveland Newton of the Mississippi Valley Association.

Philadelphia Wars On Fire Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With the heads of three municipal agencies co-ordinating their facilities to draft a new ordinance providing for regular inspection of all so-called multiple dwellings, Philadelphia's drive on fire traps and fire hazards had its first result last week in the arraignment of 21 violators.

Eighteen of the violators, all rooming-house operators, were given until Jan. 30 to install fire escapes or otherwise observe fire regulations, while three proved they had complied since being cited.

The new ordinance, prepared by the Bureaus of Fire, Building Inspection, and Housing and Sanitation, will be submitted to City Council after Mayor Lamberton has approved it. It calls for periodic inspection of all houses occupied by two or more families, from the point of fire safety. It prohibits such hazards as lack of fire bells, ropes or fire escapes; piles of waste in cellars, and improper protection for fuel oil tanks.

Civil Liberties Witness Tells Of Cash Deals

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee studied today testimony that officials of Los Angeles commercial associations worked to the interest of independent industrial unions.

Executives of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and of the Los Angeles Chambr of Commerce were questioned concerning organization of "Women Consumers," also known as "The Neutral Thousands," for which it was testified Los Angeles business interests raised $10,000.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Committee Chairman, reading from a memorandum subpoenaed from the files of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, disclosed a July 6, 1937, memorandum from the Chamber's President to its General Manager that the plan was to bring Mrs. Edwin Selvin from Seattle to "warn the women of California against Dave Beck and his gang."

Women's Group Encouraged

"They can do this more effectively in California than in Washington, where he has a strangle hold," the memorandum said. It recommended that a women's group already functioning under the leadership of Mrs. Bessie A. Ochs "should be encouraged in every way and be given every assistance."

Dave Beck is the Teamster's Union Pacific Coast leader.

Byron C. Hanna, 1937 Chamber President, testified that $10,000 raised by a committee of business men was turned over to the Chamber of Commerce for disbursement with names of the donors secret "because some subscribers were afraid of intimidation."

Mrs. Ochs testified she had been employed by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association as a paid lecturer. Fred R. Fysh, Association General Manager, said the Association had made a survey of picketing of markets where there was no strike and had engaged Mrs. Ochs to lecture "because we thought the buying public should be informed of the conditions."

Union Secretary Testifies

In its inquiry into the organization of independent unions in local industrial plants, the Committee called Clay C. Rittenhouse, who testified that as Secretary of a league of independent unions he receiving organizing assistance from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Fysh contradicted Mr. Rittenhouse's assertions and also the testimony of Albert J. Brechtel, an employee of "The Neutral Thousands," who said Mr. Fysh advised him last June where an independent union could be established in a strike-closed milling plant.

The March Against Barbarism

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Archbishop of York told the convocation of the Province of York today:

"We are fighting for Christian civilization."

The Archbishop said, "I cannot use the phrase 'holy war,' for war in its own nature is always an expression of the sin of man. But without hesitation, I speak of this as for us a righteous war.

"We have watched with horror the ruthless persecution of Christianity in Russia. We have watched with dismay the slow strangling in Germany of all churchmanship.

"While these processes were confined to the countries of their origin, we judged—and I am sure that we were right—such matters to be the business of those countries and their citizens alone.

"But when those nations became aggressors, circumstances were changed."

In the Church of England there are the convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and of York, each an assembly of representatives of the clergy to deal with ecclesiastical matters.

The Archbishop of York is Primate of England, second in rank only to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

True Tom

By Cornelia Meigs

Part One

The car was doing as well as any car could do, Barbara was thinking. She sat in the back seat and watched the road wind and loop and climb steadily higher up the hill. The car puffed and panted and climbed steadily, too. It had served them well in the city, but it did not take so very kindly to scrambling over the steep Vermont roads; it steamed and boiled as it went slowly forward. Mother was getting a little anxious and looking at her watch.

"Perhaps we had better not try to stop, even for half an hour, at the Gilbertsons', but should push right on for Montreal," she said.

Everything had been so carefully arranged. Grandfather and Grandmother were waiting in Montreal, and Barbara's father and mother were going to sail for Scotland with them tomorrow. Barbara was to go with Aunt Amelia to some place on a lake somewhere, where Aunt Amelia had a house, always full of visitors. Aunt Amelia was always very busy and always in a great hurry. She had sent word that she would just have time to drive down to Montreal to get Barbara and then she must hurry back for a dinner party. So these three must not drive too slowly, even if the Vermont hills were so steep. They must not be late.

Crash—bang—crash. The car had slipped a little at a sharp turn, had slid across the road and now stood tilted, with its front wheels in the ditch, and one hind wheel standing high in the air. Father managed to climb out and get the door open.

Mother and Barbara scrambled through the door. "We can't be so very far from the Gilbertsons'," Mother said. "Perhaps there is somewhere to telephone."

Abandoned Plans

Barbara and her mother sat on the grass to wait while Father went away down the road. Barbara was used to cities, to seeing rows of houses all built together, Boston houses with white stone steps, with brass knockers and doorhandles and with tall windows looking into the streets. These long Vermont hills with dark woods on their shoulders seemed very strange to her. She was not sure that she liked them.

"Will we—will we have to stay here until after it gets dark?" she asked.

No they did not have to wait until dark. More than an hour passed, but at last they heard the tramping of horses' feet and Father came over the hill with a man beside him, a man who was driving a pair of big horses, one white, one gray. He was thin and brown, with a friendly smile.

"Cousin John Gilbertson was away," Father said. "But here is his man Caleb. He will know what to do."

With Father's help, Caleb hooked a chain to the back axle of the car and guided the horses as they dragged it out of the ditch. Then he got underneath, scraped away some of the dirt, tightened up a few things and came out saying that he "thought she would run."

He was right, she would run. Caleb also knew what to do next. "You must come up to the Gilbertsons' house for supper, and from there you can telephone. You can't get to Montreal tonight."

Barbara had gone up beside the big white horse which had pulled so much harder than the gray one to get the car out of the ditch. She was not sure whether she ought to touch him, but Caleb said, "Yes, don't be afraid, Tom will like it. Did you see how clever he was, pulling just right, and with all he had in him? We've owned a lot of horses up at the Gilbertson farm, but none of them ever was as true as Tom."

She laid her hand on his big shoulder and he put down his head to sniff her arm. She and Tom were going to be friends.

A Telephone Conversation

An hour later they were all getting up from supper at the Gilbertson house. Cousin John Gilbertson had come home and sat at one end of the table, kind Cousin Mary at the other. Their boy Bill sat beside Barbara, he was a year younger than she was. Hugh Evans, another cousin who was visiting from Hartford, came in from the barn just as they sat down. He had been putting the horses to bed. Cousin Mary Gilbertson was so sorry that her daughter Sally was not there.

"She went over to the Hopkins house," Mrs. Gilbertson said, "but she ought to be back any time now. She is just your age, Barbara. I can't bear to have her miss seeing you."

Mother was at the telephone, calling Montreal, calling the hotel where Grandfather was. She talked to Grandmother. "Yes, by pushing on part of the way tonight and starting early in the morning we can get there in time to catch the ship," Mother kept saying. "That part of it is all right. Now let me speak to Amelia."

Aunt Amelia was one of those people who is always excited. Her voice in the telephone could be heard all over the room, with a great many "my dears" and "oh dears." Just what she was trying to say was hard to catch, and Barbara thought the few words she understood were not very cheerful. "Terrible hurry—can't possibly wait—what shall we do?"

"I'll think of something to do," Barbara's mother said and hung up the telephone. But she turned to the others with an anxious face.

"Amelia says she has to go right back, that she only barely managed the time to get down to Montreal to fetch Barbara. And now she can't possibly wait, she has to go home without her. I don't know—what can we do? We could let the ship sail without us."

Cousin Mary Gilbertson looked across at Barbara with such a warm smile that Barbara really knew what she was thinking and smiled in excitement herself.

And Barbara Agreed

"The thing to do," said Cousin Mary, "is for Barbara to stay right here with us. We have known each other for a very long time, even though Barbara has never seen us before. I think we can take good care of her. And what Sally will say when she finds that someone just her own age is going to live with us for a while—I can hear her squeals of happiness already! We would all love it."

Mother looked around at the big, clean room, the wide windows, the view of woods and hills beyond and said, "I think Barbara would love it, too."

Things had to be decided very quickly, for ships won't wait for anyone. Barbara found herself agreeing, even before she had time to think. She had never been with strangers before; but there was really nothing else to be done. Father and Mother got into the car and rolled away.

It had grown quite dark and Cousin Mary had taken her upstairs to show her the white-painted room with the sloping roof and the windows that looked out into a sky full of stars. Someone called downstairs so Mrs. Gilbertson had to go away, leaving Barbara by herself. Barbara had never gone to bed alone in a strange room before.

She went to the window where the blue curtains were blowing in over the sill and looked out. If she had been at home she would have seen the Boston street, with the rows of steps all up one side and down another, with the tall houses and the lights coming out in one window after another. She would hear the voices of her friends calling, "Come out. Just one game before we go to bed." They would race up and down the pavement, stopping when cars went by with their lights falling on one house after the other, every house with a friend in it, nothing strange or new anywhere.

Now she looked out at the great wide sky, at the dark shapes of the mountains, at the long, shadowy fields and pastures with only a prick of light here and there to show where another farmhouse stood. It all looked so different from anything she had ever known. Was she going to be homesick, was she going to be afraid — —?

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio

A Painter of Youth

William Merritt Chase once declared that he had more "art children" than anyone else in the world. By that he meant pupils in art, for he was one of the finest teachers known in the history of American art. He had received his training like other Americans of his day in Munich, Germany. After he came back to America he taught, gave lectures, painted. He organized his own art school.

As artist, he chose to paint portraits of people, still lifes, landscapes. He was fond of painting in the vicinity of Shinnecock, Long Island, where he lived. He would depict the homestead and its decorations, and the children. Sometimes the children were portrayed while playing, sometimes posing in costume, as in this portrait of "My Daughter Alice."

It was not so long ago when people would look upon a picture such as this with friendly amusement considering it charmingly old fashioned. Today we take pride in the painters of a few generations ago who had such a fine sentiment about their homes, their children. They painted in a direct and free way, and showed above all a deep sincerity.

Adrift in the Forest

A Yearling Coon Learns the Ways of the Wilderness

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter Seven

Crooktail ate the meat from two chop bones, a peeled banana, a chunk of bread, and a few grapes before waddling to the bowl of water and sinking her mouth into the refreshing drink.

With a satisfied sigh she climbed to her home, sat in the straw and proceeded to wash her face and hands. She licked her right paw and rubbed it all over the left side of her face, even up to her ears. That side cleaned to her liking, she licked her left paw and washed the right side of her face just as clean as the other side.

Her licks became slower and slower, her strokes shorter and shorter, sometimes missing her fur altogether. She opened and shut her eyes, yawned, nodded, opened her eyes and blinked them, only to resume her licking with a quick start. This Man not only gave her food, but semed interested in her welfare.

Comfortably sleepy, she twisted around and around in the straw just like a dog before taking a nap. She curled up within the circle she had made, poked her nose against her stomach, covered her eyes with her tail, and was instantly asleep.

The first of June found Crooktail still small in size but as fat as a butter ball. When she walked she wobbled more like a roly-poly than a coon. She ate only one meal a day, but that one was enough for three of our meals! Her senses were sharp and alert. The hairs on her fur coat glowed with a rich brownish gray tipped with shining black.

Receiving Calls

There was scarcely time in which to get enough sleep to keep her from being cross. During the nights she rubbed noses with coons that had come to get food from the feeding rock, but made friends with only one. That was the old bachelor coon the Man and the Woman had hoped Crooktail would like. When skunks came to see her she would scramble up a post to her upstairs house as fast as she could. From this safe distance she would poke her head out of her doorway and growl at the black and nosey creatures, with their haughty stepping and their wide plume-like tails flaunting in the breezes. Crooktail was not afraid of these dauntless animals—just cautious!

Though she semed content within her four walls, she was more eager than ever to get away. The forest called her. Its woodsy odors from across the canyon were teasing and made her homesick for the feel of leaves and fresh earth beneath her feet. Out there she would have to learn many things which were different from what she had grown accustomed to here in this safe place. Even her daily food, fresh water and the safety of her home failed to keep her from watching for a chance to escape.

One morning, after Crooktail had had a busy night chattering and grunting with foxes, skunks, opossums, and especially the big coon, the Woman came into the cage. Another woman was with her. When the hinged roof of Crooktail's house was lifted, the coon half opened sleepy eyes. Seeing it was only the Woman, Crooktail sighed, yawned, drew her body into a tighter furry ball and closed her eyes. But the sound of the strange voice of the other woman made her sit up. Keeping very still, she listened. She was learning to understand what people said by the tone of their voices. But when the Woman spoke, Crooktail relaxed to the floor.

Friendly Voices

"We'll have to fix the wire in the corner over there," the Woman laughingly told her friend. "I suspect a large coon has been helping our little coon make a hole through which she can escape."

The Story So Far

Little sister coon, needing food and care, was found in the forest by the Man who lived with his family in a house on the rim of a canyon in southern California. He took her to his house, and the Woman, his wife, named her Crooktail, and helped him to make a home for her out of their cocker spaniel's discarded dwelling. Slowly Crooktail became accustomed to her new friends and enjoyed the good food they gave her.

The Woman stroked the gray back, the while talking in an easy voice. "Good old Crooktail. We won't disturb you any longer. By the looks of the side of your cage you and a friend must have spent a busy night. Go on back to sleep." Quietly she withdrew her hand and silently closed the roof.

Walking to the corner where the wire was torn, she fingered the larger pieces, pulling them together and fastening them. "We'll get this fixed before night."

"Are you going to keep Crooktail, as you call her, shut up much longer? And isn't it a bother to clean her cage every day?" the friend wanted to know.

The Woman laughed. "We don't like to keep Crooktail shut up. She would be happier in the woods, but she wasn't strong enough to be set free when we first found her. These June nights are warm. And the man who searches the canyon for traps hasn't found a single one in a longtime." She examined the water bowl. "As for keeping the cage in order, that's an easy job. Coons are clean, and besides when one wants to do a thing the doing of it comes easily. We like Crooktail, therefore we like to see that her home is as clean as we can keep it, with her help."

When the two women went away, Crooktail just couldn't go back to sleep. Every loud noise made her jump. The constant squawking of common jays made her jittery. Those bluebirds seemed to chortle just for the fun of it. When Crooktail could no longer stand their constant jabberings she pulled herself up, crawled through the doorway, and climbed on top of her house. Straddling the roof, she watched and listened and grumbled low in her throat. The coming of darkness was a relief.

Company Manners

When an unfriendly person came into Crooktail's cage she bared her teeth. She would slink up to her house and utter warning growls. But when a kindly stranger came for a visit, Crooktail would scamper up a post of her home, climb on top of the house and coyly peep around a corner.

The merriment of her visitors would bring her back to the cement floor to rear up on two hind legs, lift her nose and sniff. Lowering herself to all four feet she would take a banana—her favorite fruit—from an extended hand, and—in two gulps!—it was gone! Following them to the door she would sniff their tracks. Her expression was one of wonderment and query. Perhaps she saw no reason why she too could not walk away as easily.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Fliers—Many Kinds

Many people, if asked, would say that insects and birds are the only creatures who have proved themselves capable of flight. Naturalists, however, tell us it is thought that quite a large number of animals attempted flight in the dim past, failing as dismally as men did when they first began their mechanical conquest of the air.

Insects, flying dragons (which are now quite extinct), birds, and bats, are the only creatures who have, so far, attained complete success with their wings, but "flying squirrels," tree-frogs, the so-called flying fishes, and a few lizards who have gone in for parachute displays (which is something quite different from ordinary flying) should be given their due.

Fast Fliers

Insects, the true "fathers" of aviation, move their wings far more rapidly than birds. It has been estimated that flies move their wings at a speed of 330 strokes per second; bumble-bees at the rate of 240 strokes, and butterflies at 9 strokes.

Birds, on the other hand, are much slower when it comes to moving their wings. The sparrow makes 13 wing-strokes a second; the wild duck 9; the crow 3; the stork 2, and the pelican—slowest of all in flight—only 1.

The difference between the speed of the wing movements of birds and insects does not mean that the latter could outstrip the former, at least not for any length of time. A bee, admittedly, can outfly a pigeon for a short distance, but birds have the great advantage of being able to reserve their energy after getting up a momentum while, except in a few instances, insects cannot volplane or glide in the same way.

Soaring Aloft

It is hard work for insects to fly, although some manage more easily than others. There are dragon-flies, for example, that can give wonderful exhibitions of "soaring" or "sailing" without moving their wings. A few wasps, too, can even fly tail foremost, but in the huge majority of cases insects must keep up a tremendous wing speed in order to maintain their flight.

One more item of interest in this connection. Many insects, such as the gall-fly, never touch the earth at all, but spend their entire lives on plants and in the air.

Bring Your Bright Ideas

"If you want to get on you must be ingenious."

This is what the boys and girls of Hungary are telling one another as a result of a speech by Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, in which he said how important it is for young people to learn independence by using their own ingenuity.

The idea caught on, and in many schools throughout the land the boys and girls were soon taking part in a competition which was to prove how they could best manage to earn 10 pengöes (about 10 shillings at the present rate of exchange) a year, without help from grown-up people.

Over a thousand different ways were quickly discovered, many of which were extremely original, some amusing, and most of them practical. The prize is to be given to the boys of Kiskunhalas and the boys of Kaposvàr who, unknown to each other, happened to hit on the same bright idea. After obtaining permission from the authorities, they set to work to dig round the targets belonging to military shooting practice ranges thereby unearthing a good supply of metal which would otherwise have been wasted and which they easily converted into cash.

Another idea was that of a boy who discovered toadstools growing in his cellar. This led him to conclude that it must be a good place in which to grow mushrooms, and being something of an expert in agriculture, at once began to make preparations for what he hopes will prove a profitable activity.

A few girls who are clever at making sweets asked if they might supply their whole school with them, and were given permission to hold the monopoly of the trade for a term. Girls in another school decided to make a Punch and Judy show, and gave an entertainment to the delight of their friends and the benefit of their banking account.

Children in rural districts have joined forces in order to grow and sell vegetables, while others pick, pack and sell fruit.

At the beginning of the school year 5,334 children had opened banking acounts totalling 33,314 pengöes as a result of their earnings. This amount, they say, will be doubled, at least, before the school year ends.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

III

An element called "painting," but which we would call "outlining," is used to denote many objects and actions in the Indian sign language. It consists of outlining the form of an object by tracing it with the hand or hands in mid-air.

To denote a wheel or wagon, "paint" a vertical circle with the index finger. By modifying the tracing of circles, several wheels and the going or coming of a wheeled vehicle is indicated. To denote "vault," "sunrise," "sunset," "noon," hold the spread thumb and index finger down toward the left and "paint" a semicircle, moving toward the right, first up and then down. To denote the word "corral," bring both open hands together and "paint" away from yourself the horizontal outline of a corral, each hand describing a semicircle.

The pictures published today, used with some of the signs printed in the first two installments, will show you how to ask in the sign language "May I sleep at your house?" (Me sleep you tipi, question); "Will you trade your horse?" (You trade horse to me, question), and to say "It is a day's walk to the camp" (One sun walk to camp).

(The fourth installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Sleep

Rest your head on your hands as shown in the picture. The origin of this sign is the position when sleeping on the ground, the head resting on the hands.

Ti-Pi

Cross your index fingers at the first joints in front of your body, then draw them downward and outward to indicate the sides of the Ti-pi. The crossed fingers are the poles sticking out at the ti-pi's top.

Trade or Exchange

Hold both your hands up even with your shoulders, index fingers pointing upward, other fingers closed. Then in a quick motion strike the two hands past each other, crossing them at the wrists.

Sun

Carry your right hand above your head, with the thumb and index finger making a circle. Have the other fingers closed. Describe a circle, as if drawing a tiny sun against the sky, so you can look up through it with your eye.

Horse

Bring the left hand in front of your body, palm facing your right hand. Bring the right hand, first and second fingers extended and opened, over the left hand and straddle it, as in the action of a man on a horse. To make sign for "Ride," put hands in the same position as "Horse," move your left hand forward in a small circle as if a horse were galloping.

Winter Tunes

The crunch of boots in the snow. . .
iced twigs creaking when sharp winds blow. . .
jingle of sleigh-bells. . .
swish of skis. . .
the ring of blades as homeward we skate
to crackling logs and popping corn in the grate!

JANNIS PARKER

Camp or Village

First make sign for "Ti-Pi." Then with the arms held in front of the body, form with your thumbs and index fingers an incomplete circle, with the fingertips about one inch apart. Lower the hands briskly a few inches.

One to Five

For "One," bring the right hand to the right of your face. Close all fingers except the little finger, as shown. For "Two," open next finger to the little finger, and so on for each number, until all your fingers are extended to five.

Jester's Joke

The Answer to His Puzzle

This is how the Court Jester arranged the 37 radishes so as to make nine rows with seven radishes in each row, when the King challenged his assertion that nine times seven was 37 and the Royal Mathematician declared it was "Preposterous":

x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		x	x	x		
		x	x	x		
		x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x

There are four horizontal rows with seven in each row; three perpendicular rows with seven in each row, and two diagonal rows with seven in each row. Thus the Jester made nine rows with seven radishes in each row, yet used only 37 radishes altogether—thereby satisfying the King, outwitting the Royal Mathematician and winning the right to dine with his betters every day for a month.

How Names Change!

On a map of the United States published in London in 1795, the site of the present city of Waukegan, Illinois, was marked "Little Fort." When in 1835 the first settlers arrived, they found remains of an old stockade, and kept the name of Little Fort.

Upon being incorporated in 1849 the name was changed to Waukegan, a Potawatomi word with the same meaning.

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Malko Guest Conductor for Symphony—A Play About Wilkes Booth

Novelties New and Old For Program

By Alfred H. Meyer

In all probability no crime of violence will be committed or projected at the Symphony concerts of Friday or Saturday. Yet the opening number on the program for these concerts, Rossini's overture to his opera, "La Gazza Ladra," by the unconventional device with which it begins once caused a young man with a stiletto to seek out the composer with fixed purpose. That device was nothing more nor less than antiphonal snare drum rolls. From one side of the orchestra a drum had a measure's roll, fortissimo; from the other side of the orchestra another drum answered, pianissimo; then both joined together for a third measure. And if there is any moral to all this, it is that a century and a quarter ago the now harmless Rossini was in some quarters held to be a dangerous radical!

For these concerts the guest conductor, Nikolai Malko, has arranged a program of new and old novelties. The above-named overture has not been heard at these concerts. Reger's Variations on a Theme by Mozart are also new to Boston. Tchaikovsky's "Italian Capriccio" has not been programmed for a generation. And Shostakovitch's First Symphony has not appeared often enough to be familiar.

Nikolai Malko, Russian conductor, for the last 10 years resident at Copenhagen, Denmark, is one of the conductors of the Danish State Radio Orchestra. He was a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glazounoff, Liadoff, and Felix Mottl. Before the Revolution he was conductor of the State Opera at St. Petersburg. From the time of the Revolution until his appointment at Copenhagen, he served variously at teaching and conducting in Leningrad and Moscow. He has toured extensively in Europe and South America. He will conduct this week's concerts in Boston and Cambridge.

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But to return to Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra." The opera appears to have been a great favorite for at least a half century after its premiere at La Scala in 1817. It was performed in both the composer's Italian form and in French as "La Pie Voleuse"—which was also the play on which its plot was founded.

"La Gazza Ladra" or "La Pie Voleuse" or "The Thieving Magpie" is the story of a servant girl who, by circumstantial evidence, has been convicted of stealing a silver spoon. She is sentenced to the seaffold. But, plausibly or not, as she is being led to the execution—someone observes a magpie on its nest—with the silver spoon protruding from the nest. And, of course, all ends happily.

Rossini liked the plot and took great pains with his score. Francis Toye, his biographer, considers the overture his best, except only the overture to "William Tell." The innovation of the drum rolls, which brought thoughts of violence to the mind of one young purist, was probably one cause of the overture's great success with a novelty-loving public.

The drum rolls lead at once into a broad, march-like introduction. More drum rolls usher in the transitional chords which lead to the main body of the overture. The principal theme is taken from a duet in the third act. It is marked by triplet figures in lilting rhythm. This duet must have enjoyed great popularity in its day, for lexicons and catalogues show not only that it was much sung but that it was also much transcribed.

After the appearance of this theme, a Rossinian crescendo leads to a more lyric, waltz-like second theme. Another crescendo brings recapitulation—and at least the externals of a sonata-allegro have been brought forth.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is a far cry from Rossini's gay little overture to Max Reger's complex, monumental Variations, Opus 132, of 1914. The theme is from Mozart's Sonata in A major, of 1779, the theme on which Mozart himself wrote a set of six pleasant variations as first movement of his sonata. Reger states the theme, with varying orchestration, in its original form. He restates it in his first variation in woodwinds, with arpeggio embroideries in strings and trill figures in flutes.

The second variation brings an inversion of the theme, in oboe and strings, in an agitated rhythm, and with somewhat similar ornamentation. The third variation, pianissimo, introduces a much plainer rhythm (two-four, A minor) with the theme, in even notes, in strings. Reger here uses a favorite device in contrasting muted strings with unmuted strings.

The fourth variation is in sharp contrast to the third. It is highly vivacious, and appears to be primarily a harmonic variation in a rapid, galloping rhythm. The fifth variation, still in minor, sped up to Presto, is a scherzo-like development of the three-note motive with which the theme begins.

The sixth variation is similar to the third in its melodic line, being a contemplative Sostenuto or Adagietto. In the seventh variation, Andante grazioso, horns against strings treat the original theme in canonic form and with new, rich harmonies. The eighth variation, Molto sostenuto, continues the increase in expressiveness, by broadening the theme to expansive melodic lines.

A fugue serves as finale. The close relationship of its theme to that of the variations is readily discernible. Reger begins with rather plain treatment of his subject. Slowly he causes it to mount to a high climax with complex polyphony, but also complex Regerian harmony. Quiet simplicity follows, only to mount to a still greater climax at the peak of which the fugue theme is superimposed upon the variation theme, revealing the former as a counterpoint to the latter.

Martha Burnham

Nicolai Malko Rehearses the Boston Orchestra

The Russian conductor will direct this week's symphony concerts as guest conductor.

Youth Concert

With Wheeler Beckett in his accustomed place as conductor, more than 2,000 children listened attentively to the following program presented by 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall: Wagner, Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser"; Shubert, Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished"); Bach, Toccata and Fugue in D minor, transcribed for orchestra by Mr. Beckett; Debussy, "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun"; and Sibelius' "Finlandia."

Mr. Beckett prefaced each number with a few explanatory remarks.

The "Tannhäuser" march was effectively performed. The music was stepped along at a lively pace and evidently struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the young audience.

Mr. Beckett's words concerning the Schubert symphony probably gave his listeners no small amount of satisfaction. It is always pleasant to find one's liking for a musical work supported. Wisely, Mr. Beckett suggested that the rule of no applause after the first movement be observed, adroitly leading the children to make their own proper decision. It was a fairly long period of quiet for some of the younger members of the audience, but there was an admirable absence of fidgeting. It was evident that the children were entirely absorbed in the music they had voted for performance.

In vindication of his transcription of the Bach opus, Mr. Beckett made out a plausible case. Apparently the children approved of the transcription, for there was thunderous applause after a thunderous ending. Mr. Beckett displayed both restraint and imagination in his orchestration—but even that is not a complete vindication to all of us.

A really remarkable quiet prevailed during the performance of the Debussy Prelude. It is a hopeful indication of the taste of future musical audiences when children will listen with such interest to music that demands considerable imagination in the hearer. Mr. Beckett conducted a smoothly flowing performance.

Mr. Beckett called attention to the series of Chamber Music Concerts arranged for young people and urged, justly enough, that they avail themselves of this opportunity to hear some of the finest music by the greatest composers. A program note carried the information that this new series is not exclusively for young people.

Levitzki at the Piano

In the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday morning, Mischa Levitzki, pianist, appeared as soloist for the fourth program in the series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mr. Levitzki replaced Walter Gieseking, who was unable to keep his appointment owing to the uncertainties of travel between Europe and the United States.

Mr. Levitzki offered a morning in reminiscent mood. Not for some time has a pianist given a recital in Boston which provided so much music that frankly dates back to the fairly early 1800's. Who, for instance, has recently placed upon a program of serious content the Schubert Impromptu with which the artist opened his concert? Nor have we heard the Mendelssohn Andante and Rondo Capriccio, which comprised the third item in the first group, in performance by a pianist of Mr. Levitzki's attainments. The Brahms Rhapsody in G minor provided a vigorous contrast as the central number. The Beethoven Sonata, quasi una Fantasia, Op. 27, No. 2, which stood alone, was also of the Romantic period.

The third group, which Mr. Levitzki offered, comprised the Chopin Impromptu in F sharp major, and the Valse Brillante in A flat major; Debussy's "La fille aux cheveux de lin" and "Golliwog's Cake Walk" from the "Children's Corner," and the Liszt Étude de Concert in D flat major and Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.

It was a pleasure to find the pianist revealing his customary technical finish, and the crystalline quality of his tone gave him a decided advantage in the performance of the Mendelssohn opus. The same may be said for his performance of the Chopin Impromptu. Mr. Levitzki's scale passages were a series of matched tones delightful in quality. His fleet fingers were a further asset in the Presto movement of the Beethoven sonata, with the additional asset of power without force.

With these virtues in evidence, one listener continues to regret Mr. Levitzki's seeming inability to discover the emotional content of the music he essays. His performance yesterday was accurate and brilliant, but there was no thrill to it. Mr. Levitzki was enthusiastically applauded and at the close of the program, he responded with a pair of pleasurable encores.

G. M. S.

'Washington—All Change'

Miss Helen Howe's "Washington—All Change!", a "dramatic sequence" presented last night at John Hancock Hall, is evidently designed as an impassioned plea for liberal democracy. Nothing could have been more suitable for submission under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts.

Miss Howe points out in this monodrama that not only can it happen here—it is happening here; a timely reminder, substantiated by the headlines of the daily newspapers. In dramatic terms, she calls for a return to the ideals of the Founding Fathers.

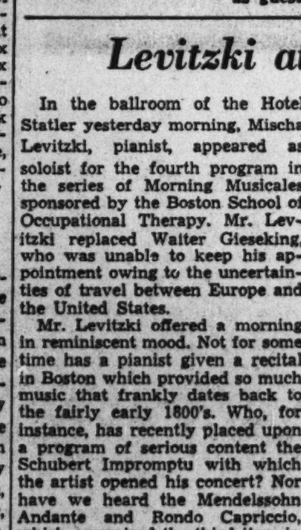
The story is told in eight scenes, a prologue, and an epilogue, in the course of which Miss Howe deals with nine women and Senator Force. The senator is a liberal who is fighting to eradicate fascistic influences. The nine women who touch his career at various points provide opportunity for the exercise of the actress' powers of diverse characterization.

As in the past, Miss Howe is most successful with a Boston type. She also does well with a Jewish intellectual, a Red-baiting congresswoman, and the mother of a liberal teacher who has been beaten up by vigilantes.

As drama, the production suffers from a want of unity of effect. The caricatures, even of the personages with whom Miss Howe feels sympathy, are often so broad that they tend to make their subjects seem ridiculous. This weakens the dramatic point of the whole. Satire obscures social significance.

The audience was large and applausive.

L. A. S.



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Avis Bliven Charbonnel

Pianist with the Roth String Quartet at the first and third of the Youth Chamber Music concerts to be held in Jordan Hall on Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and March 6.

Role for Holden

Sol Lesser has signed William Holden to play the role of George Gibbs in Thornton Wilder's "Our Town." The actor made his film debut in "Golden Boy," and has just finished "Old Siwash" for Paramount.

'The Man Who Killed Lincoln'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"The Man Who Killed Lincoln" views probably the most tragic assassination in American history through the eyes of its perpetrator, John Wilkes Booth. In transferring Philip Van Doren Stern's novel to the stage, Elmer Harris accepted a series of challenges at which many a dramatist might have quailed. His hero is a villain. His story derives from happenings, the outcome of which is sufficiently well known to make ordinary plot suspense impossible — a problem always present in this type of drama. The events themselves were so melodramatic that it has apparently been impossible to give "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" that larger-than-life dimension which constitutes an important characteristic of the drama.

The fact that the chronicle on the stage of the Longacre Theater stirs us as much as it does must be credited to the playing of a superior cast headed by Richard Waring in a role which, by actual measurement, is longer than Hamlet.

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Messrs. Stern and Harris in a program preface explain the play—its virtues and its faults—as follows: ". . . we have tried to be as impartial as we could, permitting John Wilkes Booth to speak many of the actual words he used in justification of his act. We have tried to explain him. We have studied him with neither rancor nor affection, and we have tried to present him simply as a human being, with all a human being's thoughts and feelings."

Is such detachment, such objectivity, possible in the drama? Naturally, one hardly expects the authors to regard the man, Booth, with "affection." But the dramatic character, Booth, should receive at least the understanding with which the artist must always regard his handiwork.

Mr. Harris has faced his hero-villain with a double handicap by opening the play in medias res. The essence of drama is that the character must be placed in a crisis. But there must be preparation and contrast. Booth is already in his crisis when "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" begins. We hear a great deal of talk about him as a successful actor, a great ladies' man. But he is never shown as anything but an embittered, frustrated megalomaniac for whom no downfall is possible because he has already reached bottom, mentally, when the play opens. In other words, like the play as a whole, the character of Booth lacks contrast.

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The same cannot be said, however, for the acting. Mr. Waring, who battles valiantly against the script for almost the whole first act, gives a performance that, once under way, seems to be fired by an inner emotion. It is difficult for an actor to play a ham without himself being hammy. Yet when the author is with him, Mr. Waring succeeds. It he has not, by the final curtain, won our sympathy, he has at least enlisted our pity. Salute to Mr. Waring. It was something to have overcome the writing and the direction of that first act.

The second act, barring a certain awkwardness in the staging of the assassination, provides some of the play's most exciting passages. With the final scene, Mr. Waring and Whitford Kane, as Samuel Cox—in whose house the injured Booth seeks shelter—share some intensely dramatic dialogues. Mr. Kane gives a thoroughly admirable performance.

The most moving sequence, however, comes in the third act between Booth and Davy Herold, the stage-struck druggist's clerk who served the actor. Here Mr. Waring and Sam Byrd, also contributing a brilliant characterization, walk an emotional tightrope without tumbling from poignancy into the sawdust of bathos. The final tracking down of the conspirators and the shooting of Booth are, as they should be, good theater.

Aside from the aforementioned achievements in performance, "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" benefits by the splendid work of John Morny as the laconic, shrewd Lewis Paine, the Confederate ex-soldier who regards Booth's theatricalities with puzzled admiration; by Robert De Lany in a deftly drawn character bit; by Martin Blaine, Billy Dement, and Willard Foster. Felix Brentano, the director, has drilled his large company into a performance which flows generally with smoothness and precision.

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The quick changes of scene required by the story are managed with efficiency. In this department, it should be noted that Eugene Dunkel's settings—especially the barn in the last act—complement the mood of the play. As a dramatized history lesson, "The Man Who Killed Lincoln" has distinct merits and provides an interesting evening. But one cannot help wishing that the play might have more nearly matched the playing.

'Ballerina' at Harvard

The next in the series of French films at Harvard will be "Ballerina," from the story, "La Mort du Cygne," by Paul Morand. The film will be shown on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 25 and 26, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration. The cast includes Mia Slavenska, Yvette Chauvire, Janine Charrat, and Mady Berry.

Inaugural By Serkin And Busch

The opening program in the series to be known as the Jordan Hall Chamber Music Concerts was given last night by Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist. The program listed a Reger Suite in Old Style, Op. 93; the Mozart Sonata in A (K 526); and the Beethoven Sonata in G, Op. 96.

The program was cleverly planned. The Reger suite has not been heard so often that it has become worn and its melodiousness served as an excellent introduction to the Mozart. Max Reger, as most students of such things are aware, was original in both style and harmonic thought. The work played last night, however, does not depart from the simple underlying harmonic scheme employed by those in imitation of whom he wrote. The work is simple in outline, straightforward harmonically, and pleasant in performance. Its very blandness may possibly be its undoing in the hands of less competent and less penetrating performers than Messrs. Busch and Serkin. Certainly one might not reasonably expect to hear the Largo movement more beautifully performed or the Finale (Allegro con spirito) more expertly timed.

In fact, it is the timing of this pair of performers at which the listener constantly marvels. It has been previously written in these columns that these artists seem to think and feel as one man. This quality was again in evidence last night. The Andante of the Mozart, for instance, was a complete revelation, and the Presto was so exactly synchronized that the technical difficulties appeared to be non-existent.

The Beethoven last night seemingly could not have been surpassed. Cadence matched cadence and characteristic figures on the violin were answered in kind by the piano. It was a great performance, well deserving the ovation extended to the artists by an audience which filled the hall and spilled over onto the stage. There were no encores, of course, but Messrs. Busch and Serkin were recalled innumerable times at the close of the concert.

G. M. S.

Feininger Art at Wellesley

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Feb. 3 oil paintings, water colors, and drawings by Lyonel Feininger will be on exhibition at the Wellesley Art Museum.

One of the artists of the modern German school, Lyonel Feininger comes back to the land of his birth. He was born in New York in 1871. But he was trained and lived abroad, and eventually became associated with the advance guard of painters in Germany. He was an illustrator for several journals in France, the United States, and Germany. In 1912 he turned toward Cubism in the company of Franz Marc; in 1913 he joined the ranks of the Blue Rider Group. In 1919 he was appointed professor at the Bauhaus in Weimar.

The pictures on view at Wellesley go back to 1915 and carry on to this day. Because artists in our time tend toward change and variation, in a sort of restless search for more cogent expression, we follow with curiosity the chronological development. Lyonel Feininger is one of the most consistent of the modern rebels, and he holds tenaciously to fundamentals. Nothing is thrust aside, abandoned for some fresh device, every picture seems to lead toward a fixed objective. We detect throughout the peculiar Feininger stamp, a visual discipline which remains constant and firm through seeming deviations.

♪ ♪ ♪

Feininger felt the fresh impact of Cubism. His "Head in Architecture" is a variation and amplification of Picasso's faceted portraits. But while Picasso and Braque were soon surfeited with this kind of abstraction, Feininger carried on in the same path, composing in terms of geometric planes, heightening the illusion of depth by the play of parallel lines, through the arrangement of blocks of form, by the prismatic variations of color. The effect proved decorative, and could be adapted to scenic purposes, to the promotion of the idea of deep and mysterious vistas.

It is interesting to find how easily the intellectualized abstraction might be twisted into fanciful and playful purpose, how quickly too it boils down to simple and obvious stylization. Feininger avoided the pitfalls of abstraction by gradually abandoning the cubist features, the insistent shafts of line, and overbearing structural design.

♪ ♪ ♪

His most recent pictures, many of them water colors, have an almost austere simplification. Much is implied in the placing of the details, such, for example, as boats, in the almost ascetic outlines, in the modulations of color of the water. He seems more like his fellow Blue Rider, Paul Klee, whose "simplifications" are the most baffling and sensitive in modern painting. Feininger commenced with the large image, the stout, stalwart concrete form; now he works toward a delicacy and rarefication, an allusive and evasive imagery which is the result of meticulous adjustments of color and pattern. The marines especially are beautiful and touching, for the artist has imparted a love for the sea to the solemn, poetic designs that have no match in contemporary art.

To the question, is it worth while? we answer with meek persistence, "Yes." It was worth the storm, to have the atmosphere clear up so thoroughly. It did blow away the cobwebs of naturalism, which had obscured the more significant features of pictorial art. It was worth the sacrifice, the cost of which is still being repaid by artists like Lyonel Feininger.

'Man Who Killed Lincoln'

New drama in three acts and nine scenes, by Elmer Harris, from the book of the same name by Philip Van Doren Stern. Staged by Felix Brentano. Settings by Eugene Dunkel. Presented by Joseph M. Gaites, at the Longacre Theater, beginning Jan. 17. The cast:

John Wilkes Booth	Richard Waring
Lewis Paine	John Morny
1st Soldier	Pendleton Harrison
2nd Soldier	Clancy Cooper
Officer	Howard Ferguson
Deery	John L. Kearney
Senator Talbot	Joseph Kramm
1st Congressman	Robert Pitkin
2nd Congressman	Willard Foster
Henry Davis Somers	William Jeffery
A Waiter	Horace McNally
Louise	Lily Brent
Davy Herold	Sam Byrd
George Atzerodt	Paul Varro
John Surratt	Martin Blaine
Murphy	John L. Kearney
President Lincoln	Charles Keane
Mrs. Lincoln	Mary Dorne
Major Rathbone	Blaine Harris
Miss Clara Harris	Gloria Washburn
Parker	William Hitch
Carland	Franc Bendtsen
Ned Spangler	Clancy Cooper
Lloyd	Frank McCormack
Samuel Cox	Whitford Kane
Henry	Billy Demont
Thomas Jones	Edwin Vail
Col. Lafayette C. Baker	Robert Pitkin
Lieut. Baker	Howard Ferguson
Colonel Conger	William Hitch
Willie Jett	Gene Francis
Garrett	Willard Foster
Mrs. Garrett	Mary Dorne
Lieut. Doherty	L. Lawrence Weber
Bill Garrett	Henry Hull Jr.
Sergeant Boston Corbett	Pendleton Harrison

Milstein Program

The program for Nathan Milstein's recital in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, is as follows:

Sonata in D major	Vivaldi
Adagio and Fuga in G minor (for violin alone)	Bach
Sonata in D minor	Brahms
Two Caprices	Paganini
Concerto in A minor, No. 5	Vieuxtemps

Wiener Guest Class

Hans Wiener is inviting the public to participate in a guest class at his studio, 295 Huntington Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:15. Miss Charlotte Sturgess, a graduate of the Wigman School in Dresden and a former member of Hanya Holm's group, is associate instructor at the studio. The ballet department is under the direction of Forrest Thornburg, who has just returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he put on a civic ballet during the Christmas holidays.

Mikhail Sheyne

Mikhail Sheyne, Russian pianist, who made his Boston debut in November, 1937, will return for a second recital in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 19.

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The Home Forum

A Proof That Wishes Do Come True

When I was little, my aunt taught school in a country town. The children came to school on horseback and in wagons drawn by burros, and it was my greatest wish to live on a ranch near that town and ride a pony to school. It was such fun to visit my aunt and pretend that I had come to live there always!

I remember how pretty the white church looked from across the lake, and Main Street was more exciting to me than Broadway could ever be. It was wonderful to watch the Indians come into town on Saturday nights, and I used to tremble with delight when the coyotes howled after I was safe in bed. No place held more interest for me than the blacksmith shop, and I remember the salty-sweet smell of leather in the harness shop.

Strangely enough, the older I grew, the more I wanted to live near that town and ride a pony. Sometimes years diminish childhood desires, but time only strengthened mine. I didn't give up hope and at last I am living near that town. Unfortunately, I am too big to go to school, so I can't ride a pony there. But several times a week I ride into town for mail and supplies, and that is just as much fun.

* * *

Over a decade has passed since my aunt taught ranchers' children, but the town is nearly the same. There are more cars on Main Street now, but otherwise things are unchanged — except that the town seems smaller than I remembered. The church and the lake have certainly shrunk in size.

The blacksmith shop is still a busy place; and, across the street, is the same harness shop, though a different man is there. To this day, the blacksmith shop is one of the most interesting places I know. And I know it well, for every time I ride to town I tie my pony there while I go to the post office. When I see children come into the shop after school, I feel glad that there is still a town where boys can watch a blacksmith at work.

* * *

Tom La Madrid, our blacksmith, looks as a blacksmith should. He is tall and strong, and we think he is one of the best horse-shoers in the county. He likes horses and understands them well. Horses like him, and so do children, and most of the Indians and Mexicans seem to be his friends. There is nearly always someone there, talking to Tom, or just watching him work. Since everyone who goes to town eventually drifts into the blacksmith shop, people stop there to see friends or to leave messages. "If you see Joe, tell him I'm looking for him." Or: "I want to sell the bay horse. Know anyone who wants him?" It seems to me there ought to be a bulletin board in the shop where people could write their messages and save Tom the trouble of remembering to tell So-and-so that Bill or Jim or Pete wants to see them.

The conversation in the shop is good to hear. Talk about horses and cattle, the price of hay or the condition of pastures. Those are the enduring things. No matter what happens out in the world, some men must concern themselves with things of the earth.

* * *

Often I ride down the street past the house where my aunt stayed. I like to remind the little girl who visited there that wishes do come true. That little girl would have been so thrilled to hear the clip-clop of hoofs on the street and to know that the pony was hers!

Riding to town for the mail takes up a whole afternoon. The trip itself isn't long, as we live only three miles from town. But it seems impossible to ride into town and hurry right away. Small-town people are friendly; when I go down the street, I always want to stop and talk with people. On a warm day, it is hard to pass the drug-store without stopping for ice-cream and there I'm sure to meet someone I know.

A trip to the library seems to take up quite a bit of time, what with looking at books and talking to friends, and then I seem to find some reason to stop at the feed store or the harness shop. The feed store, with its bales of alfalfa and oat hay and its mountains of grain, has exactly the same charm for me that it had years ago. All the sweetness that haunts old barns is gathered under its roof.

Indians still come to trade at the corner grocery store, and I like watching them as much as ever. It isn't unusual to see them come into town with a team and buckboard, the same as they used to do.

Maybe our town is sleepy because it hasn't grown more. But it looks lovely with its background of mountains and a lake in its front yard. I am grateful because it waited, without changing, until I could live on a ranch and ride a pony.

Judy Van der Veer

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PICKERING PLACE, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

PICKERING PLACE is not easy to find even if you know that it lies just off St. James's Street, is within a stone's throw of St. James's Palace, and has stood in the same quiet corner for hundreds of years. Perhaps it is because the narrow passage leading to it is overlooked on account of the old shop fronts that claim the attention on both sides of the entrance, displaying in the windows odd-shaped hats and other relics of bygone days.

There is little in the passage itself to arrest one. The half-timbered walls throw shadows over the worn floor and low ceiling; and, were not the desire to locate Pickering Place particularly strong, it is more than likely that it would be passed by unnoticed.

In the Rate Books for 1695, mention is made of a small, flagged square, running up the side of No. 4, St. James's Street, and bearing the name of Stroud's Court; and not until the year 1761 do we find the first mention of Pickering, the change probably being due to the advent in the district of a wealthy merchant named William Pickering, who became possessed of most of the adjoining property.

Today it is no longer a "Court" but a "Place," a little retired place with a curious old sundial standing in the center and pots of plants placed here and there on the uneven flagstones.

Winter Picnic on the Baltic

It is very cold—fifteen degrees of frost *Reaumur* but perfectly delicious, still bright weather, and one feels jolly and energetic and amiably disposed toward everybody. . . .

This radiant weather, when mere living is a joy, and sitting still over the fire out of the question, has been going on for more than a week. Sleighing and skating have been our chief occupations, especially skating, which is more than usually fascinating here, because the place is intersected by small canals communicating with a lake and the river belonging to the lake, and as everything is frozen black and hard we can skate for miles straight ahead without being obliged to turn round and come back again—at all times an annoying, and even mortifying, proceeding. . . . In some places the banks of the canals are so high that only our heads appear level with the fields, and it is, as Minora noted in her book, a curious sight to see three female heads skimming along apparently by themselves, and enjoying it tremendously. When the banks are low we appear to be gliding deliciously over the roughest plowed fields, with or without legs according to circumstances. Before we start I fix on a place where tea and a sleigh are to meet us, and we drive home again; because skating against the wind is as detestable as skating with it is delightful, and an unkind Nature arranges its blowing without regard for our convenience.

Yesterday, by way of a change, we went for a picnic to the shores of the Baltic, ice-bound at this season, and utterly desolate at our nearest point. I have a weakness for picnics, especially in winter, when the mosquitoes cease from troubling and the ant-hills are at rest; and of all my many favorite picnic spots this one on the Baltic is the loveliest and best. . . .

Yesterday morning we started off in the gayest of spirits, even Minora being disposed to laugh immoderately on the least provocation. . . . We passed through the neighboring village with cracking of whip and jingling bells, heads popped up at windows to stare, and the only living thing in the silent, sunny street was a melancholy fowl with ruffled feathers, which looked at us reproachfully as we dashed with so much energy over the crackling snow.

"Oh, foolish bird!" Irais called out as we passed; "you'll be indeed a cold fowl if you stand there motionless, and every one prefers them hot in weather like this!" . . .

It was hoar-frost day, and the forest was an enchanted forest leading into fairyland, and though Irais and I have been there often before, and always thought it beautiful, yet yesterday we stood under the final arch of frosted trees, struck silent by the sheer loveliness of the place. For a long way out the sea was frozen, and there was a deep blue line, and a cluster of motionless orange sails; at our feet a narrow strip of pale yellow sand; right and left the line of sparkling forest; and we ourselves standing in a world of white and diamond traceries.—From "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," by Mary Annette Russell.

Peace

Faintly green clouds
of tender young leaves in a birch grove—
(How happily they whisper of spring!)

Red poppies spied
through the swaying heads of tall lilies—
(How they blaze like a cardinal's robe!)

Sharp-drawn shadows
of oak leaves on closely sheared grass-plot—
(How they jauntily frolic and dance!)

Glisten and glint
of the snow flakes on hemlock and privet—
(How bravely they challenge the sunlight!)

How could we feel small beauties like these
Except in a land of peace?

George B. C. Ruge

Queen Elizabeth's "University Wits"

It was a growing practice at this time (1587) for young University men to seek their fortunes in the literary life of the capital. John Lyly, down from Oxford, . . . had made a sensational success with a novel, written in a new and highly artificial English prose of his own devising, *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit*, and had followed it quickly with a sequel when he saw its success—*Euphues and His England*. The books were written in a new style—one might almost say a new jargon. Elaborate bits of strange natural history, borrowed from Pliny, supplied most of the metaphors, which dealt with unicorns, mermaids, basilisks, and elephants. Every sentence balanced and many of the pairs of balanced metaphors also alliterated. It was a strange, lifeless, artificial language, which Shakespeare was to ridicule and parody a few years later. . . .

After Lyly came suddenly a whole group of University graduates, some like Marlowe's friend Thomas Watson to become poets and live in obscure dependence on noblemen and gentry who were at once friends and patrons; others, like Marlowe's friend Thomas Nashe and his bitter enemy Robert Greene, to plunge into that wild variety of hack-work by which the professional Elizabethan man-of-letters made his scanty living—plays, verse, and those "scald, trivial, lying pamphlets" which were sold for a sixpence around St. Paul's. These were the cheaper journalism of the day, fiction of a falsely moralistic sort, . . . handbooks of this and that, religious tracts, and most irreligiously savage criticism by one author of another. . . .

This was the first group of professional, university-trained literary men that London had ever known. As such, they were promptly dubbed "the University Wits," and by that name the group has come down the ages. The name did not, to the Elizabethan mind, imply that they were witty in the modern meaning of the word. None, as a matter of fact, was witty in our sense, and Marlowe least of all. Not for them the lighter play of a Horace, a Martial, a Wilde, or a Whistler. Even humour was notably lacking in most of them. . . .

"The University Intellectuals" would be a pretty fair rendering of the school's name into modern English. It meant that their work had a certain polish derived partly from the classics and partly from rhetorical training. It meant also that their work had an elegance which had been lacking in most secular writing in the hundred and fifty years since Chaucer. It meant also that here were men who could write out of a wide intellectual background, not "the riming motherwits" at whom Marlowe aims a barbed shaft in the opening lines of *Tamburlaine*. — From "Christopher Marlowe, The Man in His Time," by John Bakeless. (New York: Morrow.)

Scharfsichtigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

In der Geschäftswelt wird heutzutage auf die Eigenschaften Scharfsichtigkeit und Tüchtigkeit großer Wert gelegt. Scharfsichtigkeit bedeutet zugleich die Fähigkeit, das Wesentliche eines Problems schnell zu erfassen; Tüchtigkeit die Fähigkeit, die rechte Lösung zu finden. Während die Wünschenswürdigkeit dieser Eigenschaften gern zugegeben wird, ist nicht so leicht zu sehen, wie sie zu erlangen sind. Viele Mittel und Wege sind ersonnen worden, sie in der menschlichen Erfahrung zu wecken, aber ohne Erfolg. Sogenannte Geschäftspsychologie, Hochdruckverkaufsverfahren, menschlicher Wille, Suggestion und persönlicher Einfluß sind versucht und unzulänglich erfunden worden. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Macht und die Gegenwart des unendlich Guten. Alles, was recht ist, kommt von Gott, dem Urheber alles Guten und Wirklichen. Scharfsichtigkeit und Tüchtigkeit sind gewiß gut und wünschenswert. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns ihren wahren Ursprung und wie sie erlangt, festgehalten und praktisch angewandt werden können.

Scharfsichtigkeit ist definiert worden als „Schärfe des Gesichts oder der Wahrnehmung". Scharfsichtigkeit ist das Ergebnis des Wissens und des Verständnisses. Wenn wir die Quelle dieser beiden köstlichen Besitztümer finden können, werden wir wahrlich gesegnet sein. In der Bibel lesen wir (Jak. 1, 5): „So jemand unter euch Weisheit mangelt, der bitte Gott, der da gibt einfältig jedermann und rücket's niemand auf". Hier haben wir die Quelle alles wahren Wahrnehmens und Verständnisses. Die Grundlehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist, daß Gott das eine unendliche Gemüt, die höchste Intelligenz, die Ursache und der Schöpfer des Weltalls einschließlich des Menschen ist. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" legt Mary Baker Eddy diese Grundtatsache in der erhabenen Feststellung dar (S. 468): „Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung; denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem". Da Gott das Gemüt, der einzige Schöpfer, ist, ist Seine Schöpfung die einzige Schöpfung. Diese besteht aus den Ideen des einen allerhabenen und unendlichen Gemüts. Der Mensch ist Gottes Bild und Gleichnis; daher spiegelt er das unbegrenzbare Gemüt wider; er drückt jede wahre und gute Idee Gottes aus. Weisheit und Verständnis werden durch ihn in vollem Maße bekundet. Der Mensch Gottes besitzt durch Widerspiegelung klaren Blick und klare Wahrnehmung im höchsten Grade.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt auch, daß Gott das unendlich Gute ist, daß Seine Schöpfung vollkommen, heilig und geistig ist. Was dem Guten unähnlich ist, ist kein Teil der Schöpfung Gottes, sondern nur ein falscher oder irrtümlicher Sinn des Wirklichen und Tatsächlichen. Wenn wir das Verständnis unseres wahren Selbst, unseres wirklichen Standes als eines Kindes Gottes, der Widerspiegelung des unendlichen Gemüts gewinnen, wird unser Denken gehoben, daß wir das Wirkliche und Gute sehen. Wir sind wahrhaft scharfsichtig: wir schauen durch den Nebel—durch den irrigen oder falschen Sinn der Schöpfung Gottes—hindurch und sehen das Tatsächliche, das Wahre, das Wirkliche. Gott, das Gute, ist das All, und in der göttlichen Wirklichkeit können wir nur was gut und wahr ist, sehen und kennen. Jede Form des Guten wird vom Menschen wahrgenommen und bekundet. Jede geistige Idee gehört ihm, damit er sie genieße und anwende.

Wenn sich ein menschliches Problem darbietet, weiß der Christliche Wissenschafter, daß in den unbegrenzbaren Mitteln des göttlichen Gemüts die wahre Lösung, die rechte Zustände schaffen und Harmonie aufrichten wird, zu finden ist. Demütig bittet er das göttliche Gemüt um die Enthüllung der geistigen Idee, sanftmütig horcht er auf die Stimme Gottes, die ihn recht führt. Er wendet sich ab von menschlicher Meinung und weiß, daß ihm die unfehlbare Weisheit den Weg zeigen wird, wenn er diese demütige, gelehrige Haltung beibehält. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 128): „Eine Kenntnis der Wissenschaft des Seins entwickelt die latenten Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen. Sie erweitert die Atmosphäre des Gedankens, indem sie den Sterblichen weitere und höhere Gebiete erschließt. Sie erhebt den Denker in seine ureigene Sphäre der Einsicht und Scharfsichtigkeit". Dieses wahre Wissen befähigt uns, den rechten Weg, der immer der beste Weg, der sichere Weg zur Harmonie ist, zu sehen und zu gehen.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter, ein Fabrikant, fand, daß eine gewisse Arbeitsweise angewandt worden war, die Unglücksfälle und widrige Umstände zur Folge hatte. Zweifellos [illegible] Wissenschaft nach Mittein [illegible] Als Ergebnis seines ch[illegible]-wissenschaftlichen Wissens wurde ihm eine Möglichkeit entdeckt, die [illegible] gewerbe von Grund aus [illegible]. Da [illegible] Gemüt ist allwissend, [illegible] mit dem menschlichen Willen und [illegible] ohne Widerstand aufgeben, [illegible] Scharfsinn, Wachsamkeit, [illegible]tigkeit, klaren Blick und [illegible] ung. Christus Jesus, der erfolgreichste Mensch, der je gelebt hat, sagte, daß er nichts aus sich selber tun könne. Er bewies, was die Christliche Wissenschaft heute beweist: daß jedes gerechte Vollbringen durch Gottes Hilfe und Seine stützende Macht [illegible] erreichbar ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Word Magic: Cowslip

O say cowslip, and I am wading
Knee-deep into meadow-grass,
Deep in meadow-gold, and raiding
Greedily. Let cowslip pass
The lips and swiftly I'm a child
With naught to trouble her but wonder
Whether to take the waxen wild
Burden across the fence, or under,
Or through the barbed wide. *Cowslip* holds
Childhood, and a marsh's marigolds.

Elaine V. Emans

Perspicacity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the business world there are two qualities upon which great stress has been laid in modern times, namely, perspicacity and efficiency. The former connotes the ability to grasp quickly the fundamentals of a problem; the latter, the ability to bring about a right solution. While the desirability of these is readily admitted, how to secure them is not so quickly seen. Many ways and means have been devised to bring them about in human experience, but without success. So-called business psychology, high-pressure salesmanship, human will, suggestion, and personal influence have all been tried and found wanting. Christian Science, however, reveals the power and presence of infinite good. Everything that is right comes from God, the author of all that is good and real. Surely perspicacity and efficiency are good and desirable. Christian Science shows us their true origin, and how they can be attained, retained, and practically applied.

Perspicacity has been defined as "acuteness of sight or discernment." Perspicacity is the outcome of knowledge and understanding. If we can find the source of these two priceless possessions, we shall be blessed indeed. In the Scriptures we read (James 1:5), "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." Here is the source of all true discernment and understanding. The basic teaching of Christian Science is that God is the one infinite Mind, the supreme intelligence, cause, creator of the universe, including man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy sets forth this basic fact in the sublime statement (p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Since God is Mind, the only creator, His creation is the only creation; it consists of the ideas of the one supreme and infinite Mind. Man is God's image and likeness; hence he reflects illimitable Mind; he expresses every true and good idea of God. Wisdom and understanding are manifested through him in full measure. God's man possesses by reflection clear-sightedness and discernment, in the very fullest degree.

Christian Science also teaches that God is infinite good; that His creation is perfect, holy, and spiritual. Whatever is unlike good is no part of God's creation, but is only a false or mistaken sense of that which is real and actual. As we gain the understanding of our true selfhood, our real status as a child of God, the reflection of infinite Mind, our thought is uplifted to behold the real and good. We are truly perspicacious; we see through the mist—the mistaken or false sense of God's creation—and behold the actual, the veritable, the real. God, good, is All, and in divine reality we can see and know only that which is good and true. Every form of good is discerned and manifested by man. Every spiritual idea is his to enjoy and utilize.

When any human problem arises, the Christian Scientist knows that in the illimitable resources of divine Mind there is the true solution of that problem, which will bring about right conditions and establish harmony. He humbly turns to divine Mind for the revealing of the spiritual idea; he meekly listens for the voice of God to guide him aright. He turns away from human opinion, and knows that unfailing wisdom will point out the path as he maintains this humble, teachable attitude. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." This true knowing enables us to see and to follow the right way, which is always the best way, the sure way to harmony.

A Christian Scientist who was engaged in a manufacturing business found a certain method of doing things had been pursued which resulted in accidents and untoward conditions. This was obviously wrong, and the Christian Scientist sought out means to correct the wrong method. As a result of his Christianly scientific knowing, a way was revealed to him which revolutionized the entire industry. The divine Mind is all-knowing, and when we lay aside human will and human egotism, keenness, alertness perspicacity, clearness of vision and pure perception are unfailingly ours. Christ Jesus, the most successful man who ever lived, said that of himself he could do nothing. He proved that which Christian Science is proving today—that every righteous achievement is possible of attainment now, through God's help and His sustaining grace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940

Jury Indicts Manager Of Dog Racing

Egan held on charges of evasion of income taxes — Revere cases next in inquiry.

The Federal Grand Jury climaxed its two-weeks-and-a-half investigation of the Dighton, Mass., dog-racing track today by indicting James J. Egan, of Boston, general manager of the track, on a charge of attempting to evade payment of $18,318 in income taxes for 1935 and 1936.

The Grand Jurors handed up their indictment to Judge George C. Sweeney in the presence of high Federal prosecuting officials, then planned to begin a similar investigation of income tax charges against operators of the Revere, Mass., dog track tomorrow or Monday.

Mr Egan, a former member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, who was ousted in 1936 by the then Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in part because of his connection with legalized gambling, was accused by the Jury of reporting income taxes of $3,103 instead of $21,421 which the Jurors said was due.

Had Agreed to Appear

According to Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Egan has agreed to appear voluntarily in Federal Court next Tuesday to plead to the charge.

Mr. Egan is one of the largest shareholders in the Bristol County Kennel Club, which operates at the Dighton track, according to other Federal officials, holding 711 of the Club's 4,740 shares. This is a larger holding than that of Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago promoter, who launched the gambling enterprise in 1935. Mr. O'Hare's shares, according to an inventory of his estate, were 417½.

The indictment returned today charged that Mr. Egan had a gross income for the years 1935-36 of $111,010, but reported to the Government an income of only $43,564, an alleged understatement of $67,446. He is, therefore, accused of "wilfully, unlawfully, knowingly, and feloniously attempting to evade income taxes" on the allegedly-unstated income.

Removed by Mansfield

Among those in the courtroom as the jurors presented their indictment to Judge Sweeney were Edmund J. Brandon, the United States Attorney for this District; Mr. Leen, and Leo Looney, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, who is here from Washington in connection with the dog-race-gambling inquiry.

Mr. Egan has been in the public eye several times in several states, but is especially well known in Boston political and gambling circles. He was active in the campaigns to legalize horse-race betting in New Hampshire and both horse- and dog-race betting in this State.

In 1935, he was appointed to the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, but was removed a year later by Mayor Mansfield, who stated in a formal communication filed with the City Clerk that he was removed, among other reasons, "because your private business is legalized gambling by the operation of a dog-race track, and bebecause of the nature of this business you cannot properly perform your duties as a member of this board."

The Mayor also cited as one reason for his dismissal his belief that Mr. Egan had "deliberately planned" to refuse with the chairman of the Board to name a third member, thus giving the appointive power for this post to the Governor, who was James M. Curley.

Boston Again Honors Franklin

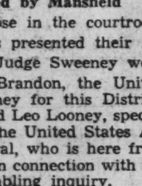
Boston paid tribute yesterday to one of its most distinguished citizens, Benjamin Franklin, when William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, placed a wreath on the Franklin statue in City Hall Park in commemoration of Franklin's birth here 234 years ago. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution also sent a wreath for the statue.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy to cloudy with occasional light snow tonight and Friday; continued cold through Sunday; lowest temperature tonight near 10 degrees; moderate winds, mostly west and southwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; light snow Friday; continued cold tonight, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with light snow tonight and Friday; continued cold tonight, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly west and southwest and overcast weather with light snow tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	18	New Orleans	46	67
Chicago	-12	8	New York	14	21
Denver	-7	45	Norfolk	26	52
Helena	-11	14	Philadelphia	17	19
Kansas City	-5	13	St. Louis	3	13
Los Angeles	49	72	San Francisco	46	54
Miami	65	72	Washington	20	36
Minneapolis	-21	-9			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18.
B—Maximum, Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:36 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Friday, 9:01 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:09 p. m.

...ce Sculpture at Boston

By a Staff Photographer

But It Wasn't Utilitarian

City workmen demolish unsolicited work on Park Drive, a mass of crystal formed by the overflow of a bubbler whipped by the blasts from the North Pole the last two days.

Boston Wears Icy Garlands Wrought by Cold and Wind

The banked-up polar air which has enveloped Boston for the past two days in the severest cold wave of the season apparently is stationary over this section of the country, the Middle West, and the northern tier of States, indicating that the weather will continue cold through Sunday.

Partly cloudy to cloudy skies with occasional light snow are forecast for tonight and the low temperature reading is set for 10 degrees.

That the weather has been cold, here and in northern New England, where morning readings ranged from 0 to 21 degrees below, was made visible to motorists and others using the Fenway. At Jersey Street and Park Drive, near the Joseph Lee Playground, a drinking fountain was whipped by the wind until the drip and spray finally became a plume of ice. This artistry of nature was greatly admired by residents of the neighborhood, but a practical water department sent workmen with axes out today to demolish the ice sculpture.

Coldest spot in the frigid area of the East today was atop Mt. Washington, N. H., where the thermometer registered 28 below zero. The wind velocity was 99 miles an hour. Boston's low was 10 degrees.

Down Maine way, residents began the annual ice harvest. Cutting ice commercially in Maine, the records disclose, began at Gardner in 1825, five years after Maine attained statehood. In that year the Brig Orion was caught in the frozen Kennebec. Her captain, name unknown, ordered all hands over the sides to chop the vessel clear. Then he had huge chunks of ice stowed aboard and ran this cargo to Southern ports where he disposed of cakes for $700.

At Gardner, today, one firm had 60 men harvesting from 20,000 to 25,000 cakes of 100 pounds each. Thirteen miles up the Kennebec, an Augusta firm began cutting 5,000 tons.

Carmody Says U. S. Will Back Private Housing Enterprises

Federal support of private enterprise in sponsoring low-cost housing projects similar to that planned in Cambridge, was promised by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator and director of an annual $3,000,000,000 spending program, in Boston today.

Shortly before Mr. Carmody, one of the nation's busiest executives, left Boston on an inspection tour of the North Shore and New Hampshire projects, he referred to the slum-renovation plans of the Resettlement Corporation of Cambridge, a private firm. The Corporation contemplates remodeling of actual slum propreties, introducing to New England private industry's contribution to slum clearance.

"The project will be given all the assistance Federal agencies can extend," the Administrator said. "Low-cost housing construction by private firms will be welcome in Washington, as Federal allotments are obviously insufficient to meet the demand," he added.

"Four million housing projects would be a conservative figure for a program to wipe out slums," said Mr. Carmody. "When I was in Boston in 1929," he continued, "I said that the way out of the depression was low-cost building to house inadequately housed people, and of that I am still firmly convinced.

"There is a terrific market for low-cost houses. Not only does it create work in the form of jobs and increased manufacturing, but it represents a paying investment by business and the community."

The Administrator, who co-ordinates the work of five bureaus—the WPA, PWA, the Housing Authority, Public Roads Administration, and Public Buildings Administration—and at the same time as head of the space control bureau acts as housekeeper for the District of Columbia's official citizenry, made a quick tour of projects in and around Boston yesterday. He left promptly at 8:30 this morning for Lynn, with a side trip to Medford, Malden, and Melrose, then to Portsmouth, N. H. He will dedicate the State Office Building in Concord this afternoon, visit Manchester and Nashua and return to Boston by nine tonight.

In Quincy last night at the dedication of an addition to the Thomas Crane Public Library, Mr. Carmody proposed that high school seniors undertake during their last year a survey of job opportunities.

"It has occurred to me," he stated, "that if, instead of setting up elaborate machinery to do research, high school students who are not going to college would organize a project to make their own survey by personal inquiry in their home communities as to what the job opportunities will be for them in June, they will not only learn a great deal about the industry and commerce of their communities that will be valuable, but a good many of them will find opportunities, or a good many business men will make opportunities for them, that might not have been thought of without some such personal and practical search."

Hull Hearings To Get N. E. View

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (AP) —Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced today that he had asked that time be granted to Samuel Crowther, writer on economic subjects, to present New England's case at the current hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign trade agreements.

The announcement said Mr. Crowther would go to Washington with the indorsement of the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Because Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts has gone to Florida, he could not be reached for his indorsement.

Witnesses Quit Jail at Norfolk, Auditor States

Holding of Caldira at Plymouth as witness in Gaeta fatal shooting brings revelation.

While one man, a material witness in the Louis Gaeta fatal shooting in Revere in 1937, sits in Plymouth Jail, carving trinkets and selling them and also receives $3 a day as witness plus $2 a day for food, other witnesses to the shooting, since freed, received similar fees while they were permitted to come and go from the Norfolk Prison Colony at will.

Such was the state of affairs revealed today when the Boston City Auditor, Charles J. Fox, stated that he had paid a total of $1,719 in witness and food fees to Charles Caldira of Revere, material witness in the Gaeta shooting, who has been in Plymouth Jail for 25 months. These payments were authorized by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court since they were more than the $1.50 a day which is the fee authorized by law to be paid to material witnesses while they are in jail.

Other Cases Cited

Mr. Fox also revealed that two other material witnesses, Michael Kingsley of Everett, Mass., and Samuel Zarinsky of Revere, Mass., received totals of $1,977 and $388 respectively, while they were held at Norfolk Prison Colony. Both were subsequently released but it was revealed that while they were at Norfolk they were permitted to leave the Colony in the daytime and come back at night.

Charles Caldira, now held at Plymouth, was picked up for questioning immediately after Louis Gaeta was shot in Revere. The shooting opened up an investigation on racketeering in Revere and James F. Preston, of Revere and Wilmington, was indicted for the shooting. He has never been apprehended.

Held at Plymouth

Mr. Caldira was released after being originally questioned, it was revealed, though he had been questioned several times later by police. He then asked to be held as a material witness, and his request was granted by Judge Fosdick last December at the suggestion of Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham of Suffolk County.

It was not brought out why Mr. Caldira was being held in Plymouth in a crime whose trial will normally come up in Suffolk County.

'Bill, Bill, Who's Got the Bill,' Is A City Hall Mystery

"Bill, bill, who's got the bill?" was the minor refrain running through City Hall this morning and though there was a flurry of mild enthusiasm in a search for it there also was a vague hope that it would not turn up.

The bill in question is the one sent by Sheriff Charles H. Robbins of Plymouth County to the Boston City Council in the amount of approximately $700 for 25 months food and board for Charles Caldira, of Revere, a witness in the Louis Gaeta fatal shooting in Revere in 1937.

The bill, which was mailed by Sheriff Robbins on Jan. 2 or 3, according to his testimony, has not shown up at City Hall and opinion today was that it would have some fairly rough going, if it was found, before it could be approved. The bill was sent to the Boston City Council as the Commissioners for Suffolk County.

City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle said that he hadn't seen "head nor tail" of the bill and doesn't know anything about it.

William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, also said that he had not seen the bill.

Councillor Perley Dyer Chase, Ward 4, Back Bay, said "This man has been in jail for two years and no bill has been rendered until now. If and when the bill comes before the Council I shall demand some further explanation before I vote for an appropriation."

She Urges Feeding of Winter Birds

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Harriet Upham Goode of Sharon, Mass.

Bird authority and also lecturer on garden subjects, wild flowers, and conservation. She is shown here with print of a rare bird.

Growing Interest in Birds Found by Lecturer on Topic

People are interested in all phases of ornithology, from "the humming bird on," Mrs. Harriet Upham Goode, Sharon, Mass., bird authority, says she has discovered as a result of a question period on horticulture at the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Garden Clubs, in which Mrs. Goode partook as an expert.

A bird lecturer for 20 years with the Massachusetts Audubon Society, Mrs. Goode now divides her time between her own lecture work and her estate, "Bird Acres," where she practices what she preaches in cultivating the friendship of birds and experimenting with the raising of wild flowers.

"Many birds have become rare or have been destroyed in New England," Mrs. Goode said in an interview, "chiefly the shore birds and the water birds.

Protective Laws

"But now the protective laws are more strongly enforced than they were in former years, and we're learning the value of our insectiverous and song birds, and know that our crops and our forests depend upon the destruction of insect life which the birds afford."

"At 'Bird Acres' we feed a great many of the winter birds," she related. "We have planted many trees and shrubs which hold their seeds through the winter season for the use of the birds. Seed-loving birds are fed at 'Bird Acres' on different grains and bread crumbs."

This is the time of year when many New England birds are wintering in warmer parts of the world, and Mrs. Goode tells which are where—and why—a sort of society editor of the birds. It is somewhat surprising to one who is not a student of ornithology that some birds are as far away as South America.

Attract Birds

Maryland, the Carolinas, Florida, attract many New England seed-eating birds, including some of the bank swallows and tree swallows, according to Mrs. Goode.

"But our insectiverous birds must go to a tropical country," she said. "Some of our birds take very long trips. The orioles go into the heart of the tropics. The tanagers and most of our swallows also reach the tropics. Most of our warblers cross the Gulf of Mexico and go to Central and South America. The hummingbird, only three-and-a-half inches from the end of its bill to the tip of its tail, also takes this long trip. Swallows are flycatchers, and all true flycatchers must have winged insects, and so go to the tropics," she added.

Mrs. Goode says she has between 50 and 100 chickadees, "a distinctly insectiverous bird," on which she plans to further her banding experiments. Once one of her chickadees returned after three years, she relates. "Through banding we will some day learn what the average life of birds in their tropical migration is like," she said.

An average winter in New England yields only 10 or 12 species of small birds for one to cultivate, Mrs. Goode says, but she sees this as an excellent time for the uninitiated bird lover to "get acquainted," as well as fine for the birds who thus acquire such human friends.

Three Court House Workers Demoted

A sister, a sister-in-law and a friend of former Suffolk County Sheriff John F. Dowd were demoted to positions as scrubwomen in the new Court House today by action of the Court House Commissioners.

The three women, Mrs. Mary E. Dowd, sister-in-law; Catherine Novello, sister, and Mrs. Catherine Doogan, friend, had been serving as supervisors of scrubwomen under appointment by the former Sheriff.

Hereafter, according to Sheriff Frederick H. Sullivan, who made the announcement for the Commissioners, they will be classified as regular scrubwomen and will receive the usual $19 a week salary.

Andrew Ryan, night superintendent of the building, will supervise the scrubbing, Sheriff Sullivan said.

Saltonstall Seen As U. S. Possibility

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall "is leading a Republican renaissance of noteworthy importance" and as a nominee for Vice-President of the United States "is highly regarded," according to James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mayor Stewart conveyed these sentiments to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State for the Commonwealth, and to newspapermen, when he made a courtesy call at the State House today, on his way to the annual dinner of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Bradford.

Mayor Stewart said that "from what Ohioans have heard, Governor Saltonstall's record is well worth watching." He told newspapermen that the Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention will vote as a unit for the nomination of Robert A. Taft for President.

In the forenoon Mayor Stewart called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. After an exchange of official greetings they talked baseball.

Binns Shows Boston Way To Beat U. S. Housing Rents

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Arthur W. Binns, who has matched private capital and private initiative against Federally subsidized housing in Philadelphia and come out with a low rent project that is said to undercut Federal housing rents in all parts of the United States, came to Boston today to tell local housing experts how he did it.

Speaking before the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a noon luncheon, Mr. Binns described the challenge of low-rent housing as "the greatest of all frontiers now facing the United States" and told how he had started to cross these frontiers by buying up old slum properties for practically nothing and turning them into livable homes for low-incomed families.

For Mr. Binns [illegible] on a theory that [illegible] proved sound, namely, that by purchasing old houses and making inexpensive repairs, it is possible to rent suites of rooms for as little as $3 to $5 a room a month with a return on the investment in excess of 10 per cent even after a depreciation charge of 5 per cent a year is deducted.

Case of Awaking

Mr. Binns laid no claims to superlative powers in this connection, declaring that what he has accomplished by converting old properties into low-rent projects, New Englanders can do with profit to themselves and to the community. He said it was largely a case of private capital awaking to its opportunities instead of complaining about the inroads of Federal housing.

Describing his venture as "a socialized utility in housing" through which old houses are rehabilitated, owned and controlled by private industry, the Philadelphia authority insisted that low-rent housing is not the risk that realtors generally believe, but "is the soundest of all financial fields."

Starting from small beginnings, Mr. Binns pointed out that he purchased some 300 housing units on a basis of cost that has put him in possession of good five-room, two story, brick row dwellings at a total cost, plus modernization, of between $1,000 and $1,500 apiece. This has amounted to about $500,000 in all. Vacancies and losses over a 10-year-period he estimates at less than 1 per cent with no evidence of destructiveness and few problems of failures to pay rent.

By applying modern methods of improvement, he said, it is possible in most cities like Boston to obtain for expenditures of $700 to $800 entirely comfortable, thoroughly modernized, ventilated, two-story houses which will bring splendid returns.

Positive Statement

"I make the positive statement," he said, "that in Philadelphia at least, courageous private capital by using old properties and carrying through intelligent rehabilitation and planning can create desirable housing, revitalize the old city, and do it at a cost of $200 to $400 per room, which is perhaps 25 per cent of the lowest cost per room achieved by government agencies, and rent the space to low income groups at [illegible] to $5 per room per month, substantially less than any shelter rent achieved in any comparable circumstances by the United States Housing Authority.

"I put forth this challenge and ask why we men in the real estate business may not enter this field and render a service truly worthy of an American business man with a sense of service. It is by all odds the greatest opportunity before us today, the re-planning, revitalizing of old cities made possible by extreme depreciation of real estate values and by intelligent planning and long time administrative policies to bring forth in the American way, housing for the low-income group, which housing will pay taxes, pay a fair return on the investment and achieve a rental calculated to produce good citizenship."

The challenge to private industry, he added, is accentuated by the fact that about 75 per cent of American families are earning less than $2,000 a year, which means that private industry in building homes for $4,000 or more is building for only 25 per cent of the nation. Mr. Binns did not believe that soundly constructed homes would ever be built for less than $4,000.

Hence, his observation that the one sound way to meet the low income housing challenge was to develop low rental housing projects and not attempt to build low-cost home developments that might "very well become the slums of tomorrow."

B. and P. Protests Proposed Merger With New Haven Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Vigorous objection to an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner's report recommending merger of the Boston and Providence Railroad with the New Haven system was made today by Bentley W. Warren, President of the B. and P.

Appearing before the I. C. C. in oral argument, Mr. Warren contended the $6,000,000 offered by the New Haven for acquisition of the B. and P. is inadequate and does not take into consideration the road's earning power. In its original reorganization proposal, the B. and P. asked $9,000,000.

Mr. Warren asserted continuation under an unexpired lease would be preferable to merger at the New Haven price. The examiner's report virtually recommends the New Haven's proposal.

Disagreement over a merger price centered on the highly controversial segregation study of the New Haven's earnings and losses. It was on the basis of this study that the New Haven arrived at its offer. Mr. Warren contended, however, that the study failed to show the B. and P.'s maximum earning power and did not recognize the road's strategic position.

In a reply to Mr. Warren's exception, John L. Hall, counsel for the New Haven, declared the segregation study has been approved by both the I. C. C. and the District Court and is not open to criticism.

Mr. Warren charged the New Haven re-routed commuter traffic from New Haven tracks to B. and P., thus increasing the latter road's use of the South Station.

By charging off use of terminal facilities to the B. and P., the losses were made to appear $700,000 more than they actually were, Mr. Warren contended.

In answer to this, Attorney Hall replied, "The Connecticut District Court ruled that the B. and P. is a through carrier and that the segregation study properly reflects its use of terminal facilities at Boston."

Appealing for reconsideration of the segregation formula, Mr. Warren said, "If we merge with the New Haven under terms of the examiner's recommendation, we will be parting with property the commission has valued at $23,000,000 for a scant $6,000,000. I don't think the stockholders should be asked to part with their property for such a small consideration."

Members of the Massachusetts Special Legislative Commission on Railroads, headed by State Senator Jarvis Hunt, met with Chairman Eastman of the I. C. C. this noon to discuss the subject of commuter service on the Old Colony and B. and P. roads.

Another Plan for the 'Gauge'

Rehabilitation of the Narrow Gauge Railroad by retirement of its bond issue for $500,000 and elimination of all obligations except a first mortgage lien of similar amount, was proposed today by the Town of Winthrop's transportation committee, which is seeking to find practical means of avoiding shutdown of the line, scheduled for Jan. 27

The proposal was contained in a letter to Rutherford E. Smith, attorney for the bondholders' committee, signed by Herbert S. Avery for the transportation committee.

The letter also proposed appointment by the Federal District Court of an independent trustee to supervise operation of the road until March 30—if continuance is made possible by the proposed payment of $50,000 by the Town. By the end of that period the annual town meeting will have been held and will have had the opportunity to take action on any plan for permanent solution of the problem.

In asking the appointment of such an independent trustee for the time being, the committee said in its letter: "It must be perfectly obvious that the continuance of a management which has repeatedly gone on record as opposed to many of the economies which appear to us to be necessary, is not the management to which the Town of Winthrop would care to entrust expenditure of any substantial sum of money."

The letter set forth again the town committee's earlier proposals —to which the bondholders' group has not hitherto agreed. These included a majority representation by the Town on the road's directorate; payment of $50,000 by the Town as operating expense until March 30; an increase in fares; certain economies; reduction of wages of employees, and assignment of certain voting certificates.

New proposals included retirement of the bond issue for 50 cents on the dollar and transfers of other stock to free the road of all obligations except a first mortgage lien of not more than $500,000 with interest at 2½ per cent.

"If the final objective of our committee could be reached," said the committee's letter, "the road would be completely rehabilitated on a basis which would enable it to pay its operating charges and interest obligations and continue to serve the constituency which it has served so satisfactorily for so many years."

Truck Issue Unchanged

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, reported the truck situation unchanged today following a brief conference with representatives of the 5,500 Greater Boston union truck drivers and their employers over a working contract to replace the contract which expired Dec. 31. The conference recessed until tomorrow.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Featuring Luther Adler, Betty Field and John Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (One week only).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 2:05, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Hidden Power," with Jack Holt. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Winter Carnival," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:55, 10:15.

Exeter—
"Just Like a Woman," starring John Lodge and Gertrude Michael. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"A Child is Born," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald and Jeffrey Lynn. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "City of Chance," with Lynn Bari and Donald Woods. Fenway: 1:10, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Faramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts," 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces," 11:40 a. m., 3:40, 5:40, 8:35. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10.

Metropolitan—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Phantom Strikes," 10:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10. Also "Married and in Love," 12:15, 4:05, 7:55. Stage: Cass Daley, Calgary Bros., Adele, Trent & Sawyer. 1:25, 5:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time Films," "Quaint St. Augustine," "French Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland," "Remember Those Three Bear Cubs," "Pete Smith—How to Carve a Turkey," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Heart of Sweden," "The Virgin Islands," "France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line," "Unusual Occupations," "Fashion Forecast—1940," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Great Victor Herbert," with Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly Also "Eternally Yours."

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telesix Cinema—
March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 20 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight. Tomorrow: Mendelssohn's Wedding March; Paris; "The West Wall"; "Mother Goose in Swingtime"; "Sea biscuit"; "Porky's Last Stand"; cartoons, 30 minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Old Dark House," with Charles Laughton and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Tremont—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," featuring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "On Dress Parade." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kyser. 3, 6:30, 9:55. Tomorrow: "The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also "The Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Charlie Chan on Treasure Island." Also "Chinook's Children." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nicolai Malko, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Coins Made of Kerosene Cans Aid China in Promoting Trade

Foreign Trade Flashes

Making of coins from old kerosene cans solves the money problem for some parts of China, according to trade news received by Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Tinplate from old kerosene cans is the base for coins in Kwangsi Province, South China, he said, where there is a deficiency of yuan and subsidiary coins. Two-cent pieces are being produced with the words "two cents" impressed on the tinplate in such a way as to make the improvised coins legal tender. Brass is being used in the manufacture of five-cent pieces.

* * *

Rumania is expected to supply Germany with half its normal need of oil, partly as a result of a decision of Soviet Army authorities not to alter the gauge of that section of the Rumanian-Polish-German railway line passing through Russian-occupied Poland, Mr. Bemis said.

Petroleum authorities, he added, estimated that about 299 tank cars daily will now be permitted to enter Germany via Lemberg. This means an average of about 1,000,000 tons a year. In addition, Germany is expected to import via the Danube waterway about the same quantity, and via the Danube rail route more than 500,000 tons more. Thus Rumania may now be expected to supply about half of Germany's peace-time oil needs.

* * *

Television operations in Germany are to continue despite the war. Activities in this field were suspended at the outbreak of war, but are now being resumed. The Reichspost Television, Ltd., is expanding its network of sound-television cables. Seven auditoriums in Berlin have been wired, and are being used for sound television reception.

Cable transmittal of television programs to Hamburg is scheduled to begin within a short time. Resumption of sound television operations in Germany on a "skeleton" basis is officially explained by the necessity of continuing scientific and technical progress in this field notwithstanding war conditions.

* * *

Drastic import restrictions are forcing Japan's clock and watch manufacturing industry to rely almost wholly on Japanese parts and movements. For many years, Japanese imports of such items, chiefly from Switzerland, reached a value of 3,000,000 yen. A change began to develop, however, and in 1938, imports were less than a fifth of the usual total. Indications are that, if present restrictions on imports are removed, the use of home-made parts and movements will continue much higher than in former years.

Dies Inquiry Protest Pushed

The Boston-Cambridge branch of the American Association of Scientific Workers, made up of about 150 natural scientists mainly from Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, adopted a resolution recently urging Congress to deny further appropriations to the Dies Committee because of its "undemocratic procedure."

This action constituted endorsement of a petition against the Dies Committee which the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, headed by Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University, is circulating among churchmen, educators, writers and public officials.

The resolution states that the potentialities of natural scientific progress can be achieved only "in a democratic atmosphere where everyone has intellectual, social and political freedom." It also terms the methods used by the Dies Committee an "infringement upon the democratic rights of freedom of speech and assembly."

Revere Statue Casting to Begin

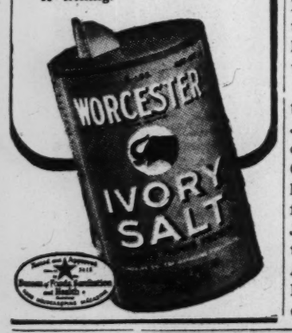
Casting of the three-and-one-half-ton equestrian statue of Paul Revere, executed by Cyrus E. Dallin more than half a century ago, will begin in a day or so, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin learned yesterday when he visited the McGann Foundry in Somerville to see how the work was coming along.

The Mayor was very enthusiastic about the statue, which he described as a "masterpiece." He expressed the opinion that it should be erected in the North End, near Paul Revere's home, and suggested that a location opposite the Old North Church on Salem Street, would be very suitable.

Accompanying Mayor Tobin on the expedition to the foundry were Judge Frederick H. Chase, member of the Board of Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, which has made possible the purchase for the City of the $27,500 statue; Joseph F. O'Connell, Manager of the Fund; Charles J. Fox, City Auditor, and William J. Galvin, President of the Boston City Council.

CHECK THE FACTS

1 Worcester Salt is free from the harsh, bitter impurities that ruin the flavor of food. Yet the cost is trifling.



FIRST NATIONAL STORES

January CANNED FOOD SALE Jan. 15-20

GREATEST SAVINGS OF THE WINTER ...SAVE NOW!

Tomatoes
STOCK UP at THESE PRICES
STANDARD RED RIPE - IDEAL FOR COOKING
4 No. 2 TINS 23c 3 No. 2½ TINS 29c
RICHMOND UNIFORM COLOR - SOLID PACK
3 No. 2 TINS 27c 3 No. 2½ TINS 37c
FINAST FANCY QUALITY - SOLID PACK
3 No. 2 TINS 37c 3 No. 2½ TINS 45c

Peaches
CALIFORNIA GROWN
RICHMOND SLICED OR HALVES 2 No. 2½ TINS 25c
FINAST SLICED OR HALVES 2 No. 2½ TINS 27c
PINEAPPLE FINAST SLICED OR CRUSHED 2 No. 2½ TINS 35c
EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 No. 1 TINS 25c 2 No. 2½ TINS 45c
DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD No. 2½ TIN 25c 2 No. 1 TINS 29c
GRAPEFRUIT FINAST FANCY SECTIONS 2 No. 2 TINS 19c

Corn
RICHMOND MAINE GOLDEN BANTAM 3 No. 2 TINS 23c
FINAST MAINE GOLDEN BANTAM 3 No. 2 TINS 25c
FINAST WHOLE KERNEL GOLDEN BANTAM 3 No. 2 TINS 29c

Peas
STANDARD A BIG VALUE 3 No. 2 TINS 27c
RICHMOND FANCY TENDER 3 No. 2 TINS 33c
FINAST TINY TENDER 3 No. 2 TINS 39c
'YOR' GARDEN 3 No. 2 TINS 39c

String Beans
RICHMOND CUT GREEN 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
RICHMOND CUT WAX 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
FINAST WHOLE REFUGEE 3 No. 2 TINS 39c

Beets
RICHMOND FANCY LGE CUT 3 LGE TINS 27c
FINAST WHOLE FANCY DEEP RED 3 No. 2 TINS 39c

Other Vegetables
Diced Carrots FINAST 3 No. 2 TINS 25c
Spinach FANCY CALIFORNIA 2 No. 2½ TINS 25c
Lima Beans FINAST TINY GREEN 3 No. 2 TINS 39c
Squash OR PUMPKIN READY FOR THE PIE 2 No. 2½ TINS 19c
Asparagus Tips FINAST 12 oz. TIN 29c
Asparagus FINAST ALL GREEN No. 2 TIN 29c
Sauerkraut FINAST FANCY GRADE No. 2½ TIN 10c
Dole's Pineapple Juice 46 oz. TIN 23c
Blue Berries ONE PIE 15½ oz. TIN 15c
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE 2 17 oz. TINS 21c
Red Cherries SOUR - PITTED No. 2 TIN 10c

Modernists Can't Equal Them

Hopi Indian Dancers From Arizona

Group, in full regalia of feathers and buckskins, will perform intricate ceremonial steps to inimitable rhythms beaten out on a drum hollowed from a cotonwood tree, every afternoon and evening at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show at Mechanics Building, Boston, Feb. 3-11.

Treat for Boston in Hopi Indian Dances

Boston "jitterbugs," it is expected, will be outclassed by the intricate steps and rhythm of a group of Hopi Indian ceremonial dancers from Arizona which will perform its ancient rituals at the annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Feb. 3-11.

The Hopi dancers will appear every afternoon and evening throughout the show. After singing their Hopi home song, the dancers will go through their strange movements in the Engagement Dance, Hunters Dance, Braiding the Wedding Belt and Dance of the Painted Sands. Following an introduction of the Omaha Chief White Horn from Nebraska, the Hopis will resume in their Victory Dance finale in full regalia of eagle feathers and buckskins, gleaming with silver ornaments and bells.

Modern dancers, it is claimed, cannot execute the Hopis' ancient steps and swing bands cannot satisfactorily play the Hopi rhythms because the tempo of the music is controlled by the copper-skinned chanter, who is Quoy-hap-tewa, or "The Light of Dawn." This Hopi "Bing Crosby," while chanting the melodies of his forefathers, uses a drum made from a hollowed-out cottonwood tree. Mal Hallett's drummers have tried unsuccessfully to imitate the rhythm of this Indian drum, which Quoy-hap-tewa beats furiously.

Boston marathon-running will be especially interested in seeing Cooch-wick-via, meaning Little Eagle, noted Hopi marathoner. This Hopi runner, victor in the 1936 Golden Gate race, wearing the colors of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, will highlight the ceremonials in the Painted Sands Dance.

A peace-loving people, the Hopis have resisted efforts to introduce the white man's civilization. They have been content with painting, silversmithing, weaving, pottery making and sheep raising.

Mofsie, a doll painter, will be featured here on the artistic side. He paints Kachina dolls, as they are called, which he whittles from the roots of the cottonwood trees. The dolls range from an inch to two feet in size.

The Hopis are concentrated in five villages on the Hopi Reservation. The Government House and Post Office are located at Second Mesa. Oldest of the historic villages is the High Cliff of Walpi, to which the Hopis retired long ago for 40 years to escape the Apaches who made raids upon their silver.

The United States Department of the Interior has granted permission for the Hopi dancers' tour and they are being presented by Miss Edythe Sterling, a former film actress, who is known to the Hopis as "So-Y-Tee," meaning counselor. Miss Sterling is an authority on Hopi ceremonials and legends, and will explain them at the show.

Party Delegates Elected in April

Massachusetts voters will go to the polls on April 30 to elect delegates and delegates-at-large to the Republican and Democratic national conventions, under a schedule announced by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

On Feb. 13, 20, 27 and March 5 Registrars of Voters and Election Commissioners will meet to certify names on the primary nomination papers. March 5 is the last day for filing such nomination papers with these officials, while March 12 is the last day for filing the nomination papers with the Secretary of State.

The deadline on withdrawals or objections to nominations is March 15 at 5 p. m., while nominations for vacancies caused by withdrawals must be filed by March 19, at 5 p. m.

Although Mr. Cook has not been notified officially it is expected the Republicans and Democrats each will elect two delegates from each of the 15 Congressional districts, while the G. O. P. will name four delegates-at-large and the Democrats will elect eight.

On April 30 each party will name members of the State, city and town party committees to serve for four years.

Vermont Names Board For Sesquicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A committee has been named to prepare for the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the University of Vermont to be observed next year. The membership includes representatives from the Board of Trustees and three men from the faculty of each of the University's four colleges.

Dr. Carroll Warren Doten of Brandon is chairman of the trustees' committee. A meeting to formulate plans for the observance will be held soon, at which time a general chairman for the entire committee will be elected.

Vermont Reports $185,085 in Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. — State expenditures exceeded receipts by $2,000,000 during the first six months of the current fiscal year, a financial statement for the period, released by Benjamin Gates, State Auditor, shows.

In spite of the heavy excess of disbursements, however, the treasury had a cash balance on Dec. 31 of $185,085 plus $800,000 of borrowed money. Against the $2,000,000 current deficit, expenditures of $1,809,983 for flood repairs of highways and bridges were reported. These expenditures, which are to be absorbed by $2,500,000 proceeds from temporary and coupon notes, were largely responsible for the large volume of expenditures compared with receipts for the period.

The temporary borrowing program for flood damage repair has raised the State's bonded debt to the highest mark since 1930. It is now $9,151,311 as against $9,658,521 following the flood of November, 1927.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, Jan. 19

1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Geography of Literature," Prof. A. Bertram de Mille.
7:15 p. m.—Musicale.
7:30 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
8:00 p. m. — Better Speech Program, auspices of Boston University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Music.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections; Rosita Jemma Wade, 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra, JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English) DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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IMPORTED
ORANGE MARMALADE
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Business Group Of Springfield Studies Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Critical appraisal of the function and accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce is being sought from its membership in a series of 10 appraisal meetings. Members are being invited, 100 at a time in alphabetical order, to attend a public meeting at which any question relating to the work of the Chamber may be asked and will be answered.

The first such appraisal gathering on Jan. 16 was marked by the assertion of Fred E. Carlisle, Treasurer of the Carlisle Hardware Company, which conducts stores in the Springfield area, that businessmen must "be prepared to go into our pockets to bring new industries to Springfield."

Questions as to why Springfield did not obtain new industries and pointed inquiries on reports that established commercial enterprises have prevented the opening of new stores in Springfield backed by Boston interests were the principal inquiries at the meeting.

Few Leave City

Harold D. Leslie, General Secretary of the Chamber, declared that the success of established manufacturers in Springfield in the past 10 years resulted in the fact that few had left the City. Accordingly, he declared, there is no surplus available of adequate, modern factory space. He estimated the area unused at 400,000 square feet, mostly in lots of 5,000 to 10,000 square feet.

Throughout New England there is a substantial volume of distressed property rent free to new industry, Mr. Leslie said.

Summarizing Springfield factors in regard to its attractions for new business, Mr. Leslie said labor costs are relatively high, eliminating the field of cotton manufacturing, but he said high wages were not a serious obstacle in seeking industry.

Taxes "Not Bad"

Mr. Leslie said the Springfield tax situation is "not bad comparatively," and the City has the advantages of good transportation, living conditions, recreational and educational opportunities.

Postmaster Thomas J. Ashe inquired if it was true that Jordan Marsh Company or Filene's of Boston had been prevented from obtaining a location in Springfield. Albert E. Steiger, General Manager of the Albert Steiger Company, replied: "Frankly we would welcome another store."

He said some interest had been shown by Boston stores toward a Springfield establishment, but the plans fell through for reasons not attributable to local opposition.

One question expressed was: "Why doesn't the Chamber do something about chain stores and cheap stores."

It was answered by the assertion that the opening of new establishments is outside the Chamber's jurisdiction.

Move for Unpledged Delegates To G. O. P. Convention Grows

By the Associated Press

A movement to send unpledged delegations to the Republican national convention from the nation's Northeastern States appeared well under way today, while New England Democrats maintained a tread-lightly policy of waiting for President Roosevelt to break his silence on the third-term issue.

The sectional trend was emphasized by developments in New Hampshire, closely watched by leaders of both parties because its presidential preference primary on March 1 will be 1940's first.

There, Senator Styles Bridges, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has urged that the State's eight delegates go to the convention unpledged, and has backed up his words by filing his own candidacy as an unpledged delegate-at-large. Similar action has been taken by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and former United States Senator George H. Moses.

On the other side of the political fence, New Hampshire Democratic chieftains likewise have expressed tentative approval of sending an unpledged delegation to their convention—a move perhaps in part, at least, developing from a New Hampshire law which prevents pledged delegates from shifting their allegiance, except with permission from the candidates to whom they are pledged.

Keen interest, however, already has been kindled in the candidacies of J. Howard Gile, former Nashua Police Commissioner, as a delegate pledged to District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and of Rudolph Cartier of Rochester, in behalf of a third term for President Roosevelt. Political observers will watch the vote they poll as a possible indication of the strength of the President and Mr. Dewey in this section.

In G. O. P. quarters at least, the New Hampshire trend toward unpledged delegates appeared reflected elsewhere in New England. The movement has had outspoken support from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and United States Representative Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader.

Probably as a result of uncertainty over the President's plans, no definite trend has developed on a section-wide basis, and only a few of those seeking convention assignments have listed themselves as pledged delegates.

Massachusetts will name its delegates at a presidential primary on April 30. Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut will name their delegates at state conventions.

4,500 Autoists Failed to Pay Tax

More than 4,500 Massachusetts motorists lost their registrations in 1939 for non-payment of their automobile excise tax, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has revealed.

As large as this figure is, the Registrar pointed out, it is, nevertheless, a reduction of more than 500 as compared with 1938. This, together with the reduction of 4,567 in the number of registration revocations for insurance cancellations, accounts for most of the 5,535 reduction in the combined license and registration suspensions in 1939 as compared with the previous year. The total number of suspensions in 1939 was 56,890.

License suspensions for both speeding and driving after drinking showed a slight decrease in 1939 as compared with 1938, the Registrar declared, while increases were noted for parking violations, faulty equipment and recklessness.

Boy Scouts Add To Vermont Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The rapid growth in the number of Boy Scout troops in northern Vermont has necessitated employment of a Field Scout Executive to assist Walter P. Weidman, Scout Executive, it was announced recently.

The Executive Board of the Long Trail Council, a Vermont branch of the Boy Scouts of America, has voted approval of the new position, and W. Arthur Simpson, President of the Council has named a committee to make the selection.

Since 1933, when the Long Trail Council was organized, its membership has nearly doubled, making a total of more than 1,000 Scouts and 55 Scout and club units. During 1939, 12 new troops were formed and more than 1,400 boys served.

N. H. Taxpayers' Meeting Jan. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 18—Taxpayers and leaders of the organized taxpayers movement in New Hampshire will meet at the Carpenter Hotel Jan. 27 under the sponsorship of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and the New Hampshire Tax Research Foundation.

Speakers invited include Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations; Robert M. Goodrich, Director of the Providence Governmental Research Bureau of Rhode Island; Stephen B. Story, New Hampshire Comptroller and former State fiscal agent, and Winthrop L. Carter of Nashua, President of the New Hampshire Tax Research Foundation, member of the Board of Tax Foundation of New York City and former President of the New England Council.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 229 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 620kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73 mc. (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).
Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Series of programs, Feb. 13-17, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Feb. 17, March 30, 12:15 p. m., Jan. 27, March 9, April 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., WRUL, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), WRUW, 6.04mc. (49.6m.).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 9.607mc (31.22m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Dartmouth Judges

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 18 (AP)—Norman Rockwell and Paul Sample, prominent artists, will select Dartmouth's carnival "Queen" this year, Joe Weinberg, features director of the Dartmouth Outing Club, said today. Selection will be made Friday, Feb. 9.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Irene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Penny and Her Gang"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	George Jessel Celebrity Program; guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Housing talk
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; wax news	Jo Ann Tanner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30					Military Band
8:45					American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra	"Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; Fanny Brice; Hanley Stafford; orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.; "Song Spinners"	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15		America's Town Meeting: "Does America		B. U. Football Banquet; speakers; music	"Melodic Moods"
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour				"Melodic Moods"
9:45					
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Need Compulsory Health Insurance?	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Ida Lupino; Dallas Frantz, pianist; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	H. Horlick's Orch.	H. Leopold Spitalny's orchestra; vocalists		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news			Concert Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	"Swinging Strings"
10:45	Music; weather				Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:30		"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Farmers' Get-together	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:30	Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Azaleas
8:45	"About Us"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	News Service
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30			"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"		"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Harry Rodgers at the
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Console
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred W. Carlson	'David Harum'; sketch	Percy Grainger; interv'w	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	'Symphony in Jazz'
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Jack Bereh's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Highlights, Halftones	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; 'Checkerboard Time'; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"Singing Poet"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Organ Tones"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Musicale
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	"Betty and Bob"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	Don Tuttle's Orch.		"Grimm's Daughter"	El Paseo Troubadours	"Four Tones"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.		"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Word Dramas"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15	"Society Girl"	Mary Ellen Brown	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Robert E. Lee," talk	Pepper Young's Family	Intercollegiate debate	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Intercollegiate debate	Organ Concert
4:00	"Interview Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Am. Legion speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Mischa Borr's Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norirs	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ice Skating from Roof of Station WBZ	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Singer"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"; Mayor Lyons, Cambridge	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		"Gene and Glenn"			"A Song Is Born"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: Gertr'de Lawr'nce; Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	"The Footlight Club"; "The Footlight Club"; Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Luellie Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stopnagle, Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"A Song Is Born"
8:15					Military Band
8:30					Oleander Male Quartet
8:45					Magyar Serenaders
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15				B. U. Radio Institute	
9:30	"First Nighter" dramatization	Library of Congress Chamber Music Series	"Behind the Headlines"; "Music for Listening"	Fiftieth Anniversary of Yale Alumni Fund	"Melodic Moods"
9:45					"Melodic Moods"
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	George Olsen's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15		George Olsen's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	President Franklin D. Roosevelt	Rilo Serenaders
10:45					Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Davis & Schweiger Or.
11:30	Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	The Argentines
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	News Service

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Drive Starting For City Fund In Cambridge

Cambridge's drive to obtain its contribution for the Greater Boston Community Fund got under way in earnest today after more than 600 citizens gathered at the Hotel Continental last night in their second annual "Dutch Treat" dinner to lay groundwork for the immediate campaign.

The part Cambridge is playing in the drive to secure $4,625,000 was praised by religious, industrial, civic, and educational leaders for its spiritual values and for the improved community spirit resulting from it.

Speakers of the evening included Mayor John W. Lyons, H. LeBaron Sampson, President of the Cambridge Federation, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, and Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Federation.

Mayor Lyons assured the Cambridge Community Federation that it would receive his support as well as that of municipal employees. Mr. Sampson spoke of the close cooperation between the Cambridge Federation and that of the Boston group and pointed out that the campaign has done much to promote civic spirit and better understanding among citizens.

Dr. Comstock called the Community Fund "a temple of human brotherhood. Against the background of events in Europe and Asia," she said, "it is a blessed thing to be strengthening the agencies of health and healing; to be cherishing youth instead of sending it to battle; and to be exemplifying the unity of mankind and not its enmity and hatred."

Mr. Gray said that while the goal was set in terms of money, the campaign's value to Cambridge was the strong bond it established among all who participated in it.

Massachusetts Orders Plans For Sewage Project

Contracts for plans and designs to carry out the proposed $10,000,000 sewage pollution elimination program approved by last session of the Massachusetts Legislature have been awarded to the same engineering firms used by the special commission appointed to investigate pollution conditions, it was announced today by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

In addition to Metcalf & Eddy of Boston and Greely & Hanson of Chicago, engineering concerns, which made the original survey, Mr. Hultman said that the Boston firm of Jackson & Moreland, pumping engineers, had been engaged for the job. Only the approval of the Attorney General on the form of the contract is necessary before the work may actually begin.

Pointing out that the law providing $350,000 for this work did not call for competitive bidding, Mr. Hultman said the present contract involves the expenditure of only $140,000. The full amount appropriated for the job, however, may go to the firms for later plans and designs, he said.

Before the State can apply to the Federal Government for the 45 per cent PWA grant, upon the granting of which the entire project is predicated, these plans and designs must be completed, Mr. Hultman explained. The program calls for the erection of plants for partial treatment at Nut Island and Deer Island as well as building of overflow conduits on the Charles River.

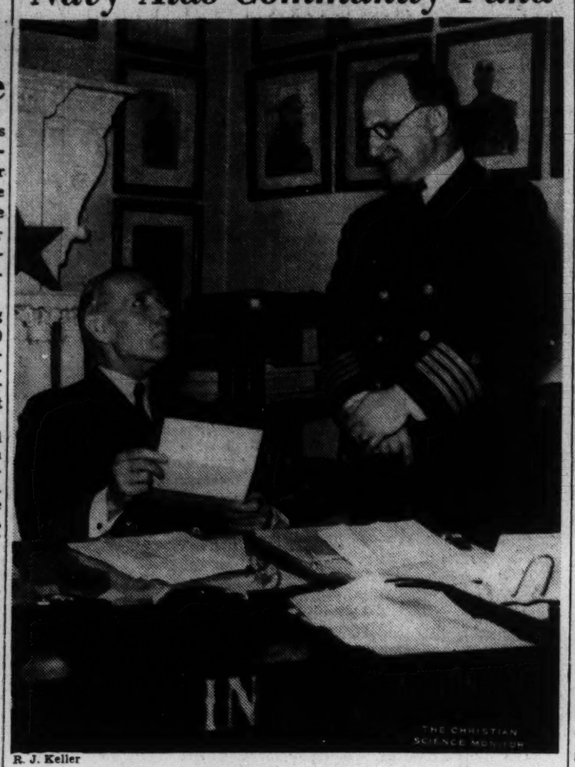
Police Sought To Eject 'Loafers'

The City Council Chamber and contiguous regions will cease being a happy hunting ground for loafers and hangers-on if City Messenger Edward J. Leary has anything to say about it.

Today he appealed to Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon to assign two patrolmen on the City Hall beat to special duty in the Council Chamber and corridors outside.

For sometime the Councilor's domain has been overrun with unofficial and unwelcome guests who usurp the Councilmanic "lebensraum," use the telephones, and in general "take over." On Monday Councilman William A. Carey filed an order to exclude people not accompanied by a Councilman which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Navy Aids Community Fund



R. J. Keller

Navy Executives Prepare to 'Attack' Shore Problem

Rear Admiral William E. Tarrant (seated) and Capt. Charles L. Brand, Vice-Chairman of the Federal group in the Community Fund's public employees' division, talk over plans for Navy participation in Greater Boston's Fund campaign for $4,625,000, which opens next Monday evening.

Proposed Hartford Toll Span Gets as Far as Blue Prints

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18—A proposed new toll bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford has gotten as far as blue prints.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin authorized the State Highway Department to proceed with structural plans for the bridge, and made available $15,000 of highway money to pay for this preliminary work.

Whether the bridge will be built, and whether it can be financed out of tolls, are undecided. A special study by an engineering firm reported the bridge could be made to pay.

The engineers said the span would provide $4,250,000 in tolls over a 25-year period. Its cost is roughly estimated by the Highway Department, without detailed plans and specifications, at $4,350,000. Commissioner William J. Cox has said that more accurate estimates might reduce that figure by $100,000.

The 1939 General Assembly authorized the bridge, to be financed by a special bond issue, if it was determined that tolls would be sufficient to retire the bonds. The bridge commission was given the job of making that decision.

Complicating factor is the existence of the present bridge between Hartford and East Hartford, which would continue to offer a free crossing in competition with the new toll bridge. They would be only about a mile apart, and any driver who wanted to escape the toll could do so by a short detour.

Dormitory Project

Self-liquidating construction projects, such as the proposed bridge, are new ventures for Connecticut. There is evidence that the State administration is being very careful about embarking on these projects, lest the estimates of revenue prove over-optimistic and tax funds have to fill the gap.

This week Governor Baldwin and his advisors postponed decision on whether bonds for $450,000 authorized by the General Assembly should be issued to cover the cost of building two dormitories at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. The bonds are to be paid for out of dormitory rentals, but bond attorneys are asking whether the rentals will actually be sufficient to meet interest and retirement.

Governor Baldwin, calling the Trustees of the University into conference, found them of the opinion that the bonds should be issued, and the dormitories built. As for retirement of the bonds, said the Trustees, it was clearly the intent of the act that the full faith and credit of the State stood behind the obligations, and that if the rentals failed to produce the expected amounts, other funds of the University would be automatically pledged to make up the difference.

Bankruptcy Referees

United States District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks this week issued an order reorganizing the administration of bankruptcy matters in Connecticut that changes a practice continued for generations. Part-time referees in bankruptcy, having their own law practice as their main source of income, are out of the picture.

Two full-time referees will handle all cases in the future. Dividing the State into two districts, Judge Hincks named Saul Berman of Hartford to be referee in the five counties of Central and Eastern Connecticut. John Keogh of South Norwalk was named to administer bankruptcy matters in Southwestern Connecticut.

"For several years," said Judge Hincks, "there seems to have been a growing feeling that the office of referee, which involves a blend of the judicial and administrative functions, should be put on a full-time basis, thereby relieving incumbents from the conflicts and distractions of private practice."

Mr. Berman, who has been referee in Hartford for several years, resigned as chairman of the Hartford Board of Education.

World's Fair Exhibit

Connecticut may take part in the New York World's Fair in 1940 but its World's Fair Commission will have nothing to say about it. The commission resigned in a body the other day, explaining to Governor Baldwin that the newly established Connecticut Development Commission is now properly in charge of such matters.

Someone has to raise $20,000, also, it was pointed out, if the Connecticut exhibit is to be renovated and operated during another season. With the General Assembly in recess the only place the money can be readily obtained is the emergency fund controlled by the Governor.

* * *

Waterbury Costs

Trial of the "million dollar" conspiracy case in Waterbury, resulting in convictions for former Mayor Frank Hayes and numerous others, has cost the State of Connecticut $224,900 to date.

The State Judicial Department, which foots the bills for criminal court sessions, made public a résumé showing this total expended from November, 1938, to Aug. 21, 1939. The largest item was $60,000 in fees for Hugh M. Alcorn, Special Prosecutor, and his assistants.

The grand jury that brought indictments against the Waterbury mayor, other city officials, contractors, lobbyists, and others cost $53,205.

Edward J. Hickey, special investigator, and now State Police Commissioner, was paid $11,934 in fees and expenses. Warren M. Brown, accountant for the State, was paid $28,809, also in fees and expenses.

Lowell Mayor Shuts Off 'Bingo'

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Perturbed by "unfavorable publicity" contained in a magazine (Life), Mayor George T. Ashe said no more permits for the operation of "Bingo" games would be issued by his office after Saturday.

The magazine pictorially reported the operation of "Bingo" games in the city's $1,000,000 memorial auditorium.

Alabama Talk Amuses Aiken

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 18 (AP)—Obviously amused by criticism of Vermont's legislative record by United States Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama, Gov. George D. Aiken (R) said last night that legislation enacted by the Green Mountain State compared favorably with that of any other State.

That was the only comment the Governor would make on Mr. Patrick's statement, which was inserted in the Congressional record. State old-age assistance director W. Arthur Simpson, replied, however, that a Social Security Board bulletin showed that Vermont paid higher relief benefits than Alabama.

Declaring in Washington that Congress should prepare and administer to Vermont, "progressive and forward-moving legislation," Mr. Patrick asserted:

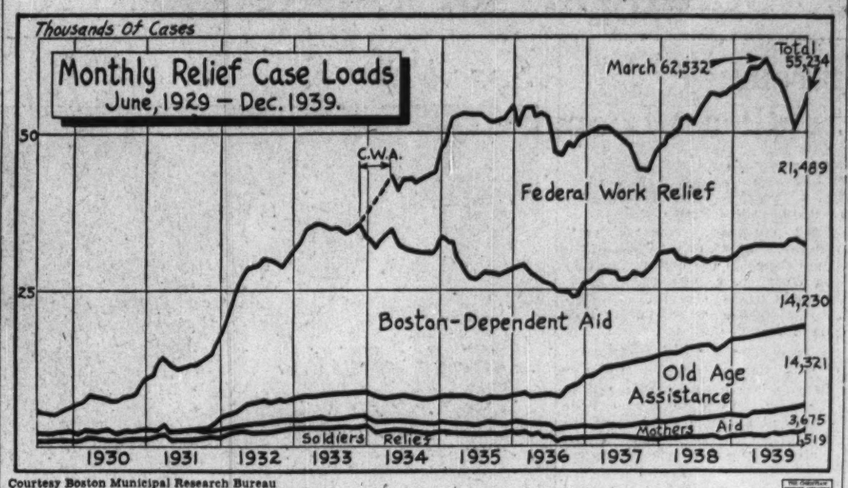
"The idea Vermonters have is that you should not bother any too much about the poor and mediocre, but should legislate only on behalf of the 'right people'—and should do as little of that as you possibly can get by on."

Mr. Simpson explained that "Vermonters are not people of great wealth, and we long have practiced a policy of spending prudently and living within our means. Representative Patrick's contention that Vermonters have an idea we should not bother about the poor is not substantiated by facts."

Maintaining that he did not wish to draw comparisons and that he knew Alabama officials were "looking after their dependent people to the best of their ability," Mr. Simpson said:

"A comparison of average payments to dependents in Vermont and Alabama shows, according to a Social Security Board bulletin, that in September, 1939, the average grants per month for old-age assistance in Alabama were $9.04, Vermont $15.33; average grant per family for aid to dependent children, Alabama $11.97, Vermont $29.85; average grant per person for aid to the blind, monthly, Alabama $8.49, Vermont $20.87; average monthly grant per person for general relief, Alabama $8.37, Vermont $22.38."

Relief Burden Over a Decade



Courtesy Boston Municipal Research Bureau

Boston's Case Record for Both Local and Federal Classes

New England Expands Foreign Trade

New England manufacturers are selling more products overseas as a result of the free "trade opportunity" service provided by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it was disclosed today by Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office, in reviewing the activities of the Boston office for 1939.

More than 10,800 trade opportunities were furnished to New England firms by the Boston office of the Bureau, during 1939, Mr. Bemis said. Each one of these opportunities represented the desire of some foreign company to buy American commodities, he said. New England firms are using the service and reporting favorable foreign sales from it, resulting in additional orders, and payments from buyers throughout the world.

Wide Range of Inquiries

Inquiries from abroad involve machinery, tools, leather, chemicals, metal manufactures, paper, textiles, rubber goods, shoe findings, and many other products, and specialties, which New England workmen and manufacturers supply.

New and greater opportunities are opening up for New England firms, as a result of the changes in world economic conditions, brought about by the European war, Mr. Bemis states. One result is a sharp increase in demand from manufacturers and exporters for current information regarding trade trends and movements abroad, as well as market possibilities overseas.

The Boston office of the Bureau provides this information, free of charge, and evidence of its value is seen in the marked increase in inquiries for New England products, and a gain of more than 22 per cent in the number of inquiries regarding conditions abroad.

Large Gain in Service

Foreign service inquiries totaled 34,800 in 1939, a gain of 7,334 or about 22 per cent, as compared with 1938.

Companies in New England have been supplied with more than 2,600 trade lists, specially prepared to show importers and distributing agents for specified products in foreign countries, Mr. Bemis said. In addition, 1,170 world trade directory reports, constituting confidential data on the business reputation, standing, and integrity of foreign firms, have been submitted to manufacturers, who desired to investigate the credit risk involved in dealing with new customers in distant lands.

Other activities of the Boston office of the Bureau in 1939 included 2,907 personal calls by businessmen at the offices in the Custom House, 6,878 telephone calls and 10,454 outgoing letters, all furnishing advice and information to businessmen and firms for the promotion and production of New England's export and import trade. This assistance to business is free of charge.

Another facility provided by the Bureau is the arranging of conferences of businessmen with Government trade specialists, and foreign representatives who visit the Boston office.

Based on the trend of export demand during the past year, and the initiative of New England firms and exporters in developing export markets, Mr. Bemis visualizes an increasing foreign trade for New England, during the next year or more. He pledges assistance in this accomplishment of the Boston office of the Bureau.

Yale Awards Prize

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—William E. Jackson, son of United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, has been awarded the $100 Ten Eyck oratorical prize given annually to a junior in Yale College.

Canada Drops Raw Wool Fee; Boston Gains

Increased activity and sales by Boston wool merchants and brokers, as well as an increased movement of wool from foreign countries to Canada by way of the Port of Boston, are expected to result from a ruling by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, eliminating the duty on raw wool coming into Canada until April 30.

The removal of duty applies only to wools originating in countries which enjoy the benefits of the Canadian intermediate traiff. This tariff applies to goods coming into Canada from countries which grant similar privileges on Canadian goods that come to them. The United States is one of these countries.

Heretofore, wool imported from the British Empire was admitted free of duty only when shipped directly from the empire country of origin to a Canadian port. If it moved via Boston or any other port in the United States it automatically became subject to the intermediate tariff rate of duty which amounted to 10 cents a pound.

But even this rate is lower than the regular tariff which applies to countries that have no reciprocal arrangements with Canada.

Under the new ruling, wool imports from British Empire sources such as Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa can now be imported into Canada via Boston and admitted free of duty up to April 30. Likewise, wool imported from Argentina, Uruguay, and the United States, which was previously subject to a duty of 10 cents a pound will be admitted into Canada free of duty up to April 30.

Nature Walk Planned By WPA-MDC Sunday

Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist of the WPA-MDC recreation project will meet nature lovers at the base of Great Blue Hill, main entrance near the Refectory on Canton Avenue, Milton, at 2:30 p. m., Sunday for the first nature walk of the 1940 series.

Buses, which leave Mattapan Square for Stoughton on the half hour, pass the meeting place.

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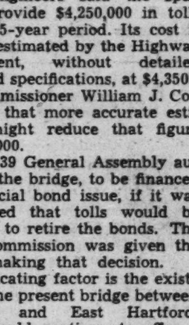

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Struggle for Supremacy Close in Southeast Loop

Southeastern Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The unpredictable Southeastern Conference together with the small colleges of the Southern Conference occupy the spotlight along the basketball front this week as the collegiate court game gets down to the business of deciding conference champions.

Whereas pre-season predictions favored Alabama and Georgia as chief rivals of Kentucky, loop leaders a year ago, the past week's contests found nine of the 13 members, including the Tide and Bull Dogs, coming up with defeats.

Florida's 'Gators, after a disastrous holiday tour, awoke to set back Georgia's hopes with a double defeat. The Bull Dogs had been undefeated in eight previous starts. Alabama had turned back Tulane twice, before Tennessee eked out a one-point overtime win.

Kentucky's defending champions in this loop await this week's opening games for a preview of their prospects in the conference this season. Last week they continued their intersectional contests, winning against West Virginia while losing to Notre Dame.

There is no doubt in the thoughts of the Southeastern followers that this season will provide one of the closest struggles for supremacy in years. The dual upsets recorded by Florida and the extra-period, close scores of the other encounters are proof of that already.

Though the Southern Conference is dominated by Duke and North Carolina in football, the rise of the smaller institutions in that loop in basketball during the past seasons once again is marked this year with such teams as Clemson and Maryland featuring the attack.

The familiar name of Banks McFadden for Clemson again appears in print as the All-America fullback of last fall returns to the court fold. After losing five straight, the Tigers chalked up three victories with McFadden leading the scoring parade.

♪ ♪ ♪

The season for football coaches' resignations and the influx of new mentors seems to be felt all along the nation's football ranks, and the South is no exception.

The date lines in this respect have recently been referred to Morgantown, W. Va., where little West Virginia University, once a big football power, resides.

Bill Kern, who once understudied Jock Sutherland at Pitt and who of late has made quite a name for himself across town at Carnegie Tech, has signed a three-year contract in hopes of returning big-time football to West Virginia.

After students and alumni clamored for a winning team, the college answered. Kern will have 3,000 students from which to choose, with one of the finest freshman teams in the college's history as a sophomore nucleus. This aggregation last fall galloped over Pitt, Duquesne, and Carnegie Tech frosh among others.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Southeastern Baseball League increased its salary limit for this season to $2,400 from $2,250 at a recent meeting of the Governing Board. The eight-club league reports excellent prospects for this season with important player deals in the making.

♪ ♪ ♪

In six weeks baseball will make its annual winter appearance for the Florida sports public when 26 teams—11 major and 15 minor league clubs—prepare for next summer's season.

♪ ♪ ♪

This year's assemblage of 26 clubs constitutes a new record for the State. With an average of 40 men to a squad, the number of baseball players will range around 1,000.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whereas last year's gate receipts found over 100,000 witnessing the exhibition contests, this season's record crop of teams will undoubtedly surpass the crowds of a year ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Novel feature of this winter's entertainment will be a benefit Finnish relief game by an All-Star rookie club to be played around March 15 at a place not yet selected.

Par Baffling To Women Golfers In Augusta Play

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP)—Par remained an easy master in the Augusta women's titlist golf tournament today as Helen Dettweiler and Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb reached the final 18 holes in a two-way battle for Patty Berg's undefended championship.

Miss Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., held a two-stroke lead over Mrs. Harb, of Long Island, but they were 28 and 30 over par, respectively, for the first 54 holes. Only Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in third place seven strokes off the lead, had an outside chance to overtake the leaders.

Miss Dettweiler turned in an 83, her best round of the meet and eight over par, yesterday to push her total to 253. It broke a tie with Mrs. Harb, who added an 85 for 255. Miss Bauer's 260 was 21 strokes ahead of Mrs. L. G. Pray, Washington, and 25 in front of Elizabeth Dunn, Indianapolis.

Speed Skater —By Pap'

John ROUKEMA
-THE NEW MIDDLE ATLANTIC SPEED SKATING CHAMPION
THAT OUGHT TO CONVINCE HIM
GAY BLADES
JOHN WON THE TITLE ON A SKATE-OFF AFTER HE HAD TIED WITH EDDIE SCHROEDER WITH 50 POINTS
NOT ON SUNDAY
HE'S CAPTAIN OF THE GAY BLADES TEAM
HE PASSED UP MANY MAJOR TITLES BECAUSE HE WILL NOT SKATE ON SUNDAY
PAP'

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Johnny Roukema, the talented speed skater of the Gay Blades Skating Club, is the new Middle Atlantic Skating champion by virtue of his triumph over Eddie Shroeder, former champion, in the skate-off following their tie in the point score.

A year ago Roukema was almost a certainty to win a major skating crown but for one thing—he would not skate on Sunday. Johnny is Holland Dutch and he strictly observes his family's objection to work or indulge in sports on Sunday. Because of this he had to wait a year before winning his present crown. Last year the Middle Atlantic tournament was held on Sunday and all Roukema could do was to read about it in the papers the following day.

Johnny isn't the first outstanding athlete to pass up competition on Sundays. Christy Mathewson was perhaps the most famous athlete to take the same stand. Mathewson refused to pitch for the New York Giants on Sunday simply because he knew it would displease his mother were he to do so. As a boy Christy was not allowed to take part in games on Sunday and although his mother never exacted any promise from him on the subject, he preferred to comply with her wishes even after he was an established big league star.

When Branch Rickey was manager of the St. Louis Browns and later, the St. Louis Cardinals, he never entered the baseball park on Sunday. He would turn his managerial duties over to one of his coaches and spend the day quietly with his family at home.

Dorothy Round, the English tennis star, passed up tennis matches on Sunday. Even the important Wightman Cup matches could not make her break her practice. A Sunday School teacher herself, she felt playing tennis on Sunday would be a poor example to set for her charges. —Pap'

Heptagonal Games For Penn May 18

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Four of the organizations federated in the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics elected officers and drafted schedules for 1941 at their annual meetings yesterday. Other members of the organization will meet today and tomorrow.

H. Jamison Swarts, Athletic Director of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected president of both the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and the Heptagonal Games Association. Reynolds Benson of Columbia was chosen President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League and Commander Ward P. Davis head of the swimming league. Asa Bushnell, head of the Central Office, was elected secretary-treasurer of all four groups.

The swimming league also completed plans for the 1940 championship in Penn's pool, March 15-16, and awarded the 1941 individual championships to Navy, March 14-15.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Pts. For	Pts. Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	2	0	110	78	1.000
Yale	2	0	94	64	1.000
Harvard	1	1	73	86	.500
Cornell	1	1	66	69	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	101	142	.333
Columbia	0	3	103	117	.000
Princeton	0	0	..	..	.000

Results Jan. 17

Cornell 40, Columbia 33.
Dartmouth 59, Pennsylvania 45.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Harvard 42, Brown 23.
Dartmouth 51, Amherst 25.
Mass. State 56, Connecticut 19.

Pros Encounter Troubles With Par at Lake Merced

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Battling par and each other for the right to remain in the running, the bulk of the country's top-notch professionals and a handful of crack amateurs opened fire again today in the second round of 36-hole qualifying tests in the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

Par busters, as the big field teed off, were scarce as luxuries in war times. Only 10 of a field of 175 which got under way in the initial round were able to better the standard 36-36—72 figures of the Lake Merced course.

To the casual observer, the course was anything but a truly severe test of golf. Its acres spread out over fairly level ground as compared to the dipsy doodle stretches of some of the divot layouts.

Hidden to the Eye

As the big leaguers of the hit-the-little-white ball sport soon discovered, however, the tree-lined fairways and weird breaking greens had topographical mysteries hidden to the eye. Only 10 of the crowd could produce cards under 72.

The three leaders, starting from the halfway mark, were Lawson Little, the former amateur champion now playing for pay; Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich., and Al Krueger, of Beloit, Wis., the two latter not enjoying national prominence but solid competitors nevertheless.

Starting one blow behind the leading trio were Sam Byrd, Philadelphia; Craig Wood, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, George Beer, San Francisco, Charles Sheppard, Oakland, Calif., and Vito Machado, Antioch, Calif.

Favorites Way Back

Their 71's put them within easy shooting distance of top honors, of the low medal prize, a matter of $75. Metz won the tournament a year ago and Demaret captured the Oakland open last Sunday.

Back in the field were such notables as Byron Nelson, present U. S. open champion, with a 73; Ralph Guldahl, two time former national open title holder, with a 76 and Marvin "Bud" Ward, of Spokane, Wash., national amateur champion, with a 77. Guldahl and Ward have been in slumps for weeks while Nelson made his first start since illness kept him out of the recent Los Angeles and Oakland opens.

Cardinals Early Favorites

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Managers of three National League clubs—two of them pre-season pennant contenders—reluctantly forecast today clear weather ahead for the 1940 edition of the St. Louis Cardinals.

"I was hoping somebody would trade 'em out of some of their players,' sighed William (Memphis Bill) Terry, field boss of the New York Giants. "They look too tough right now."

"The Cardinals," avowed Terry's fellow Memphian, Manager James (Doc) Prothro of the Philadelphia Phillies, "should win by 10 games. They've got a ball club that will give the Yankees all they want."

Burst of Speed

The St. Louis bandwagon picked up a burst of speed yesterday when Gabby Hartnett, Chicago Cub pilot, named the Cards as his choice for the National League flag.

"But," Gabby warned, "we're going to be up there, too." The veteran catcher-manager is in Hot Springs, Ark.

Terry admitted his Giants were definitely interested in the future of Infielder Benny McCoy, cut loose recently from the Detroit Tigers by edict of baseball's Commissioner K. M. Landis. He added, however, his club had made McCoy no offer.

Can Really Hit

"But we could use him. . . . Not as a second baseman, but as a third baseman or perhaps somewhere else. He's a left-handed hitter and they say he can really hit."

The Giants' boss said he might experiment with a young infield revolving around the veteran Bill Jurges at short.

"I'm going to give Glenn Stewart a chance at third and use Nick Witek at second with Babe Young at first. But right now, Lou Chiozza is my No. 1 third baseman."

Terry said he planned to go to New York late this month.

"Got a few holdouts," he explained ruefully. "The boys think they finished in first place instead of fifth."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Long Island 89, Blue Ridge 31.
Cornell 40, Columbia 33.
Oklahoma A. and M. 42, Washburn 29.
Temple 39, La Salle (Pa.) 37.
Duquesne 40, Bradley 35.
Wabash 41, De Pauw 21.
Fordham 23, St. John's (N. Y.) 22.
Westminster (Mo.) 29, Drury 23.
Villanova 46, Albright 34.
Pittsburgh 73, Carnegie Tech 42.
Dubuque 43, Parsons 32.
North Carolina 66, The Citadel 36.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 43, Virginia 39.
New Hampshire 55, Maine 39.
Ottawa 45, Baker 33.
Bethany (Kan.) 37, McPherson 28.
Tufts 51, Massachusetts Tech. 34.
Clark (Mass.) 58, Mass. State 34.
Syracuse 27, Penn State 24.
Swarthmore 54, Dickinson 36.
Wash. & Jefferson 43, Waynesburg 41.
Frostburg T. 76, Shippensburg T. 49.
Wheaton (Ill.) 52, Elmhurst 26.
Ill. State Normal 41, Western Ill. T. 35.
Iowa Wesleyan 34, Penn (Iowa) 32.
Western Kentucky T. 55, Louisville 40.
Berea 38, Transylvania 32.
N. D. Aggies 35, Moorhead (Minn.) T. 33.
Potomac State 56, New River 34.
Sparks Business Col. 45, Eastern Ill. T. 42.
Montclair (N. J.) T. 50, East Stroudsburg T. 46.
Indiana Central 47, Hanover 29.
Concordia 26, Kokomo 26.
Manchester (Ind.) 41, Valparaiso 38.
Appalachian 48, Catawba 43.
Presbyterian 33, South Carolina 23.
Wofford 52, Furman 37.
Newberry 31, Erskine 29.
Western Maryland 27, Catholic 23.
Morris Harvey 49, St. Francis (Pa.) 35.
Hamline 43, Augsburg 34.
St. Vincent (Pa.) 44, Juniata 23.
Virginia Tech 33, Hampden Sydney 18.
Middlebury 43, Union 30.
Rochester 46, Hamilton 30.
American International 46, Bridgewater Teachers 44.
Oregon State 33, Washington State 31.
Northwest Nazarene 41, Albion (Idaho) Normal 23.
Elizabethtown 36, Susquehanna 35.
Dartmouth 59, Pennsylvania 45.
University of Chattanooga 33, Murfreesboro State Teachers 29.
Brown 41, Army 39.
George Washington 49, Navy 29.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	6	3	88	55	39
Rangers	15	4	7	82	40	37
Toronto	15	9	3	76	57	33
Chicago	11	13	1	50	75	23
Canadiens	8	16	2	58	76	18
Americans	8	18	1	54	77	17
Detroit	7	16	3	41	69	17

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Williams 5, Union 0.
Clarkson Tech 6, St. Nicks 6 (tie, no overtime).
Colby 9, Bowdoin 1.

Chicago Bank Favors Sale Of White Sox

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP) — The Tribune said today the First National Bank of Chicago, executor of the estate of J. Louis Comiskey, will ask court approval of a proposal to sell the Chicago White Sox baseball club. Comiskey named the bank as trustee of his estate, left in trust for Mrs. Comiskey and their three children.

According to the Tribune, a petition to be filed before Probate Judge John F. O'Connell by the bank will set forth that the sale of the club would be in the best interests of the estate.

In One Block

The court will be asked to order sale of the stock in one block. Of the 7,500 shares of stock, Harry Grabiner, club secretary, owns 50 and the estate the balance.

Thomas J. Sheehan, attorney for Mrs. Comiskey, said the proposed sale would be contested.

"We are prepared to fight this move to the utmost," he said. "The Comiskey family wants to retain possession of the White Sox."

The club has been in the Comiskey family since the formation of the American League. It was purchased by Charles A. Comiskey, "The Old Roman," and he operated it until 1931 when his son, J. Louis, took it over.

Son Now 13

Under the terms of J. Louis Comiskey's will, the bank was directed to operate the club until his son, Charles Comiskey II, reached 21 provided the stock had not been sold during the interval.

The son now is 13. His sisters are Dorothy, 22, and Gracie Lou, 18.

Comiskey expressed a desire in his will that the club remain in the family, but gave the trustee power to sell if such action were deemed "prudent and desirable."

The bank must seek approval from the American League as well as the court inasmuch as the league reserves the right to pass on the eligibility of bidders. Attorney Sheehan said the White Sox club was entirely free of debt.

'Pros' Allowed To Enter 1940 College Races

NEW YORK (AP)—The Council of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association voted Saturday to admit "professional" drivers to the 1940 intercollegiate outboard championships.

Meeting at the National Motorboat Show, the college group decided to open the meet to all college and schoolboy racers, whether or not they have accepted cash prizes. Arthur Wullschleger, Jr., of Cornell, explained that many of the college group were ranked as pros because they had accepted money prizes to help defray expenses, adding that not even the "hottest" professional was able to make a profit on prize money won during the season.

The council voted to hold the 1940 championships June 29-30 and took under consideration a tentative invitation to conduct the regatta on Lake Keuka under the auspices of a group of Watkins Glen, N. Y., racing enthusiasts.

James W. Mullen of Richmond, Va., was added to the Advisory Board of the council, replacing Stanley W. Ferguson of Boston, who was elected to honorary life membership in the association.

Cubs Sign Todd

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The list of signed Cub baseball contracts for 1940 reached 24 yesterday with the signature of Al Todd, veteran catcher obtained from the Brooklyn Dodgers. Todd made a personal visit to the Cub offices.

Third baseman Stan Hack's contract bounced back without an autograph. Others still unsigned include Hank Leiber, Dizzy Dean, Augie Galan, Clay Bryant and Billy Rogell.

The Cubs also announced that pitchers Clare Bertram and Julian Tubb, previously sent to Tulsa, would accompany the squad on the training trip to Catalina Island. The decision was in accordance with an order by K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, that players in certain classes must at least have a spring trial before being farmed out.

Bradman Carries 1,000

SYDNEY, Jan. 18 (CP)—Don Bradman, Australia's cricket captain, carried the run-total to 1,000 for the season in a Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and South Australia concluded here yesterday. The home team won by 237 runs, scoring totals of 270 and 311 against South Australia's 211 and 133.

During the match W. J. O'Reilly, New South Wales bowler, captured 10 wickets for 139 runs and Clarrie Grimmett, South Australian veteran, bagged 11 for 229. Bradman scored 39 runs in the first innings and 40 in the second.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

International American League

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Hershey 1.
Providence 3, New Haven 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Omaho 2.

Games Jan. 18

National League

Rangers at Montreal.
Detroit at Toronto.

International American League

Hershey at Indianapolis.
Syracuse at Providence.

American Association

Kansas City at Wichita.
Omaha at St. Paul.
Tulsa at St. Louis.

Strawbridge Sees Season To Develop Young Poloists

By Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr.

Chairman, Board of Governors, United States Polo Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Looking ahead during the mid-winter period of inactivity in the game, polo in 1940 promises wider and more interesting play from the standpoint of the players and the game itself.

While it is possible that, despite world conditions, foreign individuals or even teams may come to this country for participation in our various championships, there will be no formal international play such as last year when Great Britain lost to the United States. We expect instead a highly interesting domestic season with the feature the continued growth in the number of highly promising younger players.

Westchester Cup

The past year was, of course, featured by the international matches, in which this country retained the famous Westchester Cup in straight games. There was, at the close of the season, a successful national championship with Bostwick Field, a new team, winning the title. Also throughout the season there was widespread competition among the lower and medium goal players, with a noticeable improvement in general play.

We already have seen evidence that this is to continue through 1940. Polo, in a national sense, really has no off season. For instance, the players of the southwest are in the midst of a season of seven tournaments leading up to the southwestern inter-circuit title event at San Antonio in March.

Play on Coast

On the Pacific Coast tournament play soon will be under way with the climax the coast championships in February. Aiken, S. C., has an active season planned while in May the tournament season will be resumed in the East.

In one respect this will be an important season for we have just issued to our member clubs a completely revised set of rules. The changes largely have been clarifications and more or less minor revisions, but there also have been some important changes. One of these stops play at the end of each period as soon as possible following the timer's bell. It is hoped the changes will tend to improve play and cut down still further unnecessary hazards.

Big Ten Basketball

Big Ten Standings

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	O.P.
Purdue	4	0	1.000	188	131
Michigan	3	1	.750	174	160
Indiana	3	1	.750	167	146
Minnesota	2	2	.500	160	174
Northwestern	2	2	.500	150	138
Illinois	2	2	.500	149	151
Ohio State	2	2	.500	136	151
Iowa	1	3	.250	143	161
Wisconsin	1	3	.250	129	157
Chicago	0	4	.000	106	139

Results Jan. 15

Purdue 50, Minnesota 34.
Illinois 43, Michigan 43.
Indiana 40, Wisconsin 34.
Ohio State 32, Northwestern 31.
Iowa State 41, Chicago 27.

Games Jan. 20

DePaul at Chicago.
Michigan at Michigan State.
Northwestern at Marquette.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Purdue and Gene Englund of Wisconsin stand atop the Big Ten basketball pile as the Conference race pauses for final examinations on the various campuses after four games.

The Boilermakers alone remain undefeated after Indiana fell before Minnesota and Michigan bowed to Illinois. Englund, the Badgers' six feet four inch junior center, leads individual scorers with 51 points, a one point margin over Indiana's Paul "Curly" Armstrong, and five points ahead of Dick Klein of Northwestern, last week's leader.

Purdue, with 188 points in four games, leads the Conference in team scoring and the 131 points its opponents have scored likewise mark its defense as the best. The Boilermakers' balanced attack shows but one man among the first ten in individual scoring, Don Blanken in tenth place with 37 points. Purdue scoring is well divided among the high of 19 men Coach Ward "Piggy" Lambert has used.

Englund's margin over Armstrong comes on free throws, for the Hoosier ace leads in floor shots with 22 field goals. Englund's average of close to 13 points a game is bettered by Bill Hapac, Illinois captain who has registered 42 points in three games after missing the Illini opener because of illness.

High single game total is Klein's 21 points against Minnesota, but Hapac approached it with 20 points against Michigan while Englund hit for 19 points against Indiana.

Scholastic pursuits halt the Conference race until Feb. 10, and only three non-Conference games are scheduled for Saturday, DePaul's high geared team playing at Chicago, Northwestern playing at Marquette and Michigan at Michigan State.

Greenkeepers Meet Feb. 6

Golf without its glamour will descend upon Gotham for four days, Feb. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1940, when the Greenkeeping Superintendents Association stage their 14th National Turf Conference and Equipment Show in New York City.

So that they may better prepare themselves to meet the streamlined conditions demanded by America's 3,000,000 golfers, these turf experts meet once a year to view the equipment developments and attend educational lectures delivered by outstanding college authorities and practical experts.

A greenkeeper is no seedy individual whose only qualifications for the job are the ability to run a lawn mower and hold a garden hose. Your modern Golf Superintendent delves into the complexities of chemistry, soil analysis, agronomy, engineering, entomology, pathology, botany and a hundred other scientific problems, not to mention labor relations and diplomacy.

The conditions of golf courses in the United States and Canada has already surpassed those in the home of the ancient pastime across the water. This can be attributed to the liberality of the American golfer and the scientific progress of Golf Superintendents who spend their own money so that Mr. Joe T. Dubb will not take up fishing or croquet.

Hogan Earns Driving Honors

The longest driver in the golf world today, for his weight, is Ben Hogan, the New York professional. Hogan, who still claims Ft. Worth, Texas, as his home, earned that title in a driving contest staged in advance of the Los Angeles Open Tournament.

The competition was conducted in the huge Los Angeles Coliseum where some of the greatest football games have been played and world's track records made. A tee was built on the peristyle and the test was to drive a ball into the seats at the other end of the Coliseum—a measured 250 yards on the fly.

Hogan, who weighs only 138 pounds, was one of two of the many professional stars competing to accomplish that feat. Ben's best drive carried 253 yards on the fly, only 12 yards behind Jimmy Thomson, who outweighs him by a good 70 pounds. Hogan maintains that some day, some six-three inch, 220-pound golfer will get the proper leverage and drive a ball 300 yards. Based upon physical proportions, Hogan's theory seems possible.

Byron Nelson, the National Open Champion, won the accuracy contest when he drove three balls between the uprights of the football goal posts, 225 yards from the tee. Nelson showed the same spectacular accuracy in the demonstration of iron play, making it easy for the spectators to understand why he won almost everything in sight during the 1939 season.

New Record in Prospect

NEW YORK (AP)—It's risky business to predict records, but it's pretty safe to say that a new indoor 440-yard record will be set in the annual Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden Feb. 3.

The present record of 49.6s is 27 years old, having been set by Tom Helpin of the Boston A. A. at Buffalo in 1913. The event is new on the Millrose program, and meet officials are lining up an eight-man field of 47s and 48s quarter-milers.

First to accept is Harley Howells of Ohio State, Big Ten indoor champion. Others invited are Johnny Quigley, Manhattan College freshman; Warren Breidenbach of Michigan, Big Ten outdoor titleholder in 47.6; Harold Cagle of New York, Erwin Miller of Southern California, National Collegiate and A. A. U. champion, and Jack Sulzman of Ohio State.

Ohio State Football

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Ohio State University has selected Texas A. & M., undefeated and untied in last season's play, for a football game here Oct. 5.

The game, to fill an open date caused by the withdrawal of the University of Chicago from football, is dependent upon the Texas school's arranging its playing dates to conform.

The 1941-42 schedule for the Buckeyes, given final approval, included two-year agreements with the University of Southern California and Pittsburgh and the return of Missouri to the Ohio schedule in 1941 and Indiana in 1942.

Following are the 1941 and 1942 cards:

1941—Sept. 27, Missouri; Oct. 4, at Southern California; Oct. 11, open; Oct. 18, Purdue; Oct. 25, Northwestern; Nov. 1, at Pittsburgh; Nov. 8, Wisconsin; Nov. 15, Illinois; Nov. 22 at Michigan.

1942—Oct. 3, Indiana; Oct. 10, Southern California; Oct. 17, Purdue; Oct. 24, at Northwestern; Oct. 31, at Wisconsin; Nov. 7, Pittsburgh; Nov. 14, at Illinois; Nov. 21, Michigan.

Eyes Political Field

ROCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—William "Bill" Hayes, an umpire in the Piedmont League last summer, announces he will run for the State Legislature at next fall's primaries—but he still doesn't intend to forsake baseball in general and umpiring in particular. He is a former scout for the New York Yankees and the Boston Bees.

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Harvard Swimmers Beat Brown—Grove Returns to Maryland Following Visit

Captain Cutler Prominent In Crimson Tank Victory

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Led by a quiet chap from Needham, Harvard's varsity swimming team fully atoned for its one-point defeat by Brown last year by thoroughly dousing the Bruin 42-33 last night at the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge. The varsity victory followed a win by the Crimson freshmen over the Brown yearlings by exactly the same score.

The quiet chap was Capt. Eric Cutler, who made all his noise in the water as he coasted to victory in the second event of the evening, the 220-yard freestyle, and then came back three events later to spring a surprise by winning the 100-yard dash by a slap from the estimable Bob Schaper of Brown.

With four events to go, this second first-place practically insured the Crimson of victory, for it saw the Harvards take a 28-13 lead. In fact, Cutler was not even needed in his specialty, the 440, in which he holds the Eastern Intercollegiate League record, but confined his efforts merely to counting the laps for his understudy Fran Powers.

Product of Coach

Cutler is more or less the finished product of his coach, Hal Ulen. Never having swum competitively before entering Harvard, Eric first came under the tutelage of Freshman Coach Larry Peterson, who brought him along to win the national junior 440 title. Under Ulen, Cutler has gone on to a national collegiate championship in the 1500-meters swim.

Although it is not generally known, Eric was a four-letter man at Needham High School, winning letters in football, baseball, hockey, and track. At Harvard, however, he has limited his athletic activities to swimming because of the fact that injuries to both shoulders have prevented his participation in contact sports. Due to these injuries, he missed swimming his sophomore year.

Undefeated Team

Cutler's first taste of swimming competition was altogether pleasant, for he was a member of Capt. Bill Kendall's undefeated team, which incidentally beat Yale freshmen by the same scores as were rung up last night—42-33.

After missing his sophomore year, the 21-year-old leader came back last year to miss capturing by two points the Eastern Intercollegiate League scoring championship. Cutler piled up 52 points to 54 by Williams of Penn. His record-breaking 440-yard time of 4m. 57.6s. was turned in last March in the Yale pool.

One of Best

Coach Ulen considers Cutler to be one of the best captains he has ever had, ranking him with Charlie Hutter and Ed Stowell. "He has the respect of the boys," Hal declared just before the meet last night. "And they respect him for more than the fact that he can beat them in the water."

Ulen would have liked Cutler to have been able to try out for the American Olympic team. "I think he could have made it easily," he said. "But just watch him this year. It might not be impossible for him to equal Kendall's Harvard record in the 440 of 4m. 48.9s., which is really travelling."

Eric who is majoring in government, plans to enter business when he is graduated from college.

Crimson Splashes

Ulen was pretty serious before the meet. . . He evidently remembered vividly Brown's 38-37 victory last winter which snapped Harvard's winning streak at 28. . . He breathed a sigh of relief only when Max Kraus slapped the pool end for a third in the breaststroke, which gave the Crimson 38 points.

* * *

Lonnie Stowell, who has been swimming the longer events this year, swam the anchor leg on Harvard's winning 300-yard medley relay. . . The time for his 100-yard freestyle leg, unofficially of course, was 53.4s. . . Yale take notice.

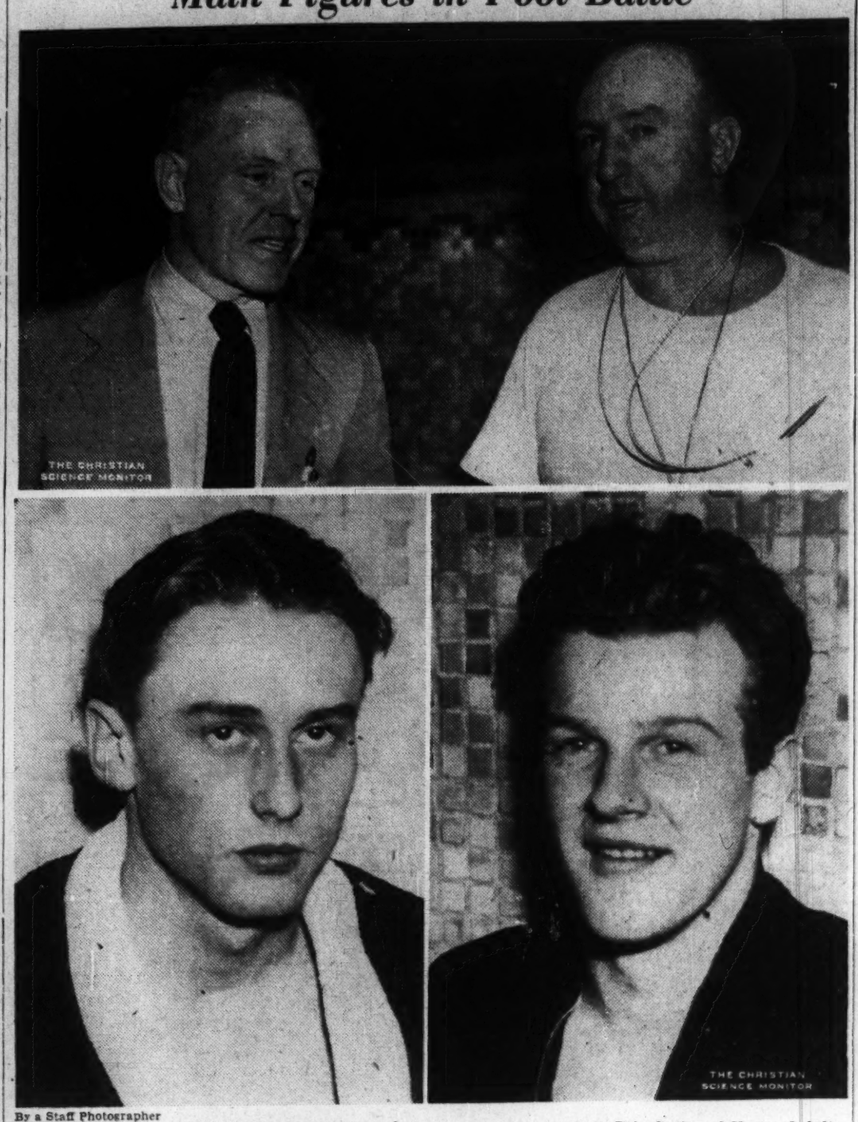
* * *

Ulen sent Art Bosworth and Al Waldron, his best in the back and breaststrokes, to the mark in the medley relay to insure a win. . . Brown took this event last year and it figured prominently in its victory. . . Capt. Matt Soltysiak and Bob Schaper were outstanding for Brown, the former winning the breaststroke and the latter winning the 50 and taking second in the 100. . . Both swam on the winning freestyle relay team.

* * *

George Gibbons of Brown swam to a New England intercollegiate record in the 440, which he won by a stroke from Fran Powers. . . His time was 5m. 3.3s. . . Gibbons now holds two records, for he set a new breaststroke mark in a previous meet.

Main Figures in Pool Battle



By a Staff Photographer

In the picture at the top, Coaches Hal Ulen, left, and E. Leo Barry, right, of Harvard and Brown swimming teams, respectively, meet before the Crimson's 42-33 victory. At the bottom are two swimmers who played large parts for their respective teams. Capt. Eric Cutler of Harvard, left, won the 100 and 220, while Bob Schaper of Brown won the 50, took second in the 100, and swam on the winning freestyle relay quartet.

Two Husky Teams Travel to Maine On Annual Trip

Northeastern's varsity hockey and basketball teams were on their way to Maine today by different routes. Coach Herb Gallagher was taking his ice men to Brunswick for a battle with Bowdoin today, while Jimmy Dunn's basketball squad was headed for Waterville and a game with Colby.

The hoop team will play Maine at Orono and Bates at Lewiston on successive nights, while Gallagher's boys will tackle Colby at Waterville tomorrow night before starting home.

Both squads are confident because of recent victories. The hockey team ran up a 5-to-1 lead over M. I. T. before taking off the pressure last Tuesday, while the hoop men led Maine 23-9 at the end of the first half and then coasted to a somewhat easy victory last Saturday night. Gallagher will stick to his plan of shifting his strength with Johnny Chipman remaining at center on first line and sophomore Ed Barry assuming that spot on the second wave. Goalie Art O'Connor who turned in several sensational saves against Tech is the only net minder making the trip.

The new basketball line-up, which has Capt. Bob Gurney at guard and Bob Toucey at forward, will be maintained through the three-day trip. Dunn was very well satisfied with the work of his shuffled quintet against Maine last week, and is confident that his new arrangement will look good.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Colby	4	0	29	8	8
Boston College	3	0	29	9	6
Boston University	2	1	17	14	4
Northeastern	2	1	12	18	4
M. I. T.	1	3	13	18	2
Bowdoin	0	2	3	15	0
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	0
New Hampshire	0	3	7	17	0

Result Jan. 17

Colby 9, Bowdoin 1.

Cain Helps to Maintain Ross Reputation as Trader

MONTREAL (CP) — Manager Art Ross of Boston Bruins long has been noted as one of the shrewdest of National Hockey League traders and Herbie Cain doesn't intend to let the Rossian reputation change.

Ross swapped Charlie Sands to Montreal Canadiens at the start of the season for Cain, and since then Ross and President Ernest Savard of Canadiens have argued that each came out better in the deal. But the records seem to indicate that Ross got the edge in the trade.

The Bruins swamped the Habitants 6-1 here the other night to go into undisputed possession of first place in the standing. One goal went to Cain, although the famed "Kraut Line" of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart paced the Bruins' attack by picking up eight scoring points.

Gets War Bond

Cain's tally also meant that he picked up a Canadian War Loan bond at the expense of Canadiens. Arguments over the Sands-Cain trade had led Ross and Savard to offer one bond on a goal by either of the players.

"It sure made me happy to whip home that goal," said Cain in the dressing room after the game. "Not only because it meant winning the war bond but because I've now scored a goal against every goalie in the league, with the exception of Paul Goodman of the Hawks. And I haven't had a chance to score against him because we haven't played Chicago since he replaced Mike Karakas."

Scored 14 Goals

Cain, who now has a total of 14 goals and is only one behind Gordon Drillon of Toronto Maple Leafs in this respect, grinned broadly when he asked if he thought that he might be the league's leading goal-getter this season. In his seventh season in the big time the 28-year-old left winger had his best season in 1934-35 when he scored 20.

"Well, there's no harm in hoping anyhow," he said. "Things certainly have been breaking right for me and at times it seems that I just can't miss. When I got four goals the other night against Toronto I only had four shots. It just seemed to be my night to beat Broda (Goalie Turk Broda).

"I had to take quite a ride, especially from people at home in Toronto, when the Bruins lost a couple in a row at the start of the season and Canadiens were away like a ball of fire. But that's all changed now that our club is out in front. Anyhow, I don't care how many goals I get as long as we stay up on top. That's the main thing."

Maine Hockey

LEWISTON, Maine, Jan. 17 (AP)—A ruling that all of Maine's hockey teams are "out of the A. A. U." because of a suspicion that "the hockey people are not acting in good faith" was forthcoming today from Robert B. Miller of Brunswick, chairman of the registration committee of the Maine Amateur Athletic Union.

In a letter exhibited by Roger R. Berube of Lewiston, chairman of the A. A. U. hockey committee and himself the manager of an amateur team, Miller said Maine teams had been evading the rules and that he had "exhausted his patience."

He added that adjoining associations of the A. A. U. were being warned against booking games with non-A. A. U. teams in Maine, and at the same time he asked all Maine teams to "refrain from using the name A. A. U. in connection with any future hockey match."

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	14	6	3	76	68	36
Sherbrooke	16	7	3	111	75	35
St. Hyacinthe	16	12	1	135	126	33
Lachine	12	11	6	92	88	30
Valleyfield	11	13	4	96	98	26
Verdun	10	12	3	87	77	23
Shawinigan	9	10	1	78	115	19
Quebec	9	16	2	84	112	19

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 17

Quebec 9, Lachine 2.
St. Hyacinthe 4, Verdun 2.

Cleveland Pulls Up on Capitals

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons, who are trying to make a race out of the western division of the International-American Hockey League—instead of letting the Indianapolis Capitals run away with it—chalked up their third-straight win last night to creep up closer to the Caps.

The victory cut the idle Caps' point margin to nine as the Barons maintained their supremacy over the Philadelphia Ramblers by a 2-0 margin.

Close on the heels of the Barons, however, are the Pittsburgh Hornets, who took undisputed possession of third place by socking the Hershey Bears, 2-1, in one of the fastest games played in Pittsburgh this season.

As the skaters flashed up and down the ice Goalie Nick Damore of the Bears stopped 48 drives from Hornet sticks while Harvey Teno was deflecting 40 shots by the Bears, who dropped to fourth place in the western standings by the loss.

In the league's third game, the Providence Reds nosed out the New Haven Eagles, 3-2, after running up a 3-0 count which they held until the last five minutes, when the Eagles scored two goals.

Reds Make Changes

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Business Manager Lou Pieri of the Rhode Island Reds has traded James (Bud) Jarvis, veteran left wing, to Hershey for right wing Windy Steele and bought defenceman Harold Jackson from the Cleveland Barons.

Around The Hub

Iowa Coach Here

Dr. Eddie Anderson, football coach of the year because of his Iowa triumphs, returned to Boston today for the purpose of attending the Boston University football dinner tonight at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building. He held an early press conference at noon for the sport writers.

At the evening dinner the B. U. football team will attend and the captain for 1940 will be announced. Charles A. Rome, President of the B. U. Alumni Association, will be toastmaster and speakers to support Anderson will be Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, B. U. President; Hon Felix Forte, Dr. John M. Harmon and Pat Hanley, B. U. grid coach.

The reception will be held at 6 o'clock and the dinner begins at 6:30 p. m.

* * *

Bob Quinn has had difficulty contacting Eddie Miller, who apparently is hopping all over Florida like the sand flea. The president of the Bees had written to the young shortstop two or three times and received no answer. Yesterday afternoon he called Johnny Cooney at Joe Stripp's baseball school in Orlando and asked John to corner Miller.

* * *

The local writers are expecting Miller to sit at the head table on Feb. 1 and accept their annual "rookie of the year" award. Eddie is a stubborn young man, however, and it may not be a simple matter to get him up from Florida.

* * *

Now in its third month, the Hotel Statler employees' bowling league is considered the largest of its kind in Boston. Thirty-two organized men's, women's and mixed teams represent the various departments in weekly competition each Monday night at the Huntington Club alleys.

At a recent conference of Statler managers in Buffalo, N. Y., plans were discussed for a Statler company championship tournament, in which the leading teams of Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis and Clevelaand would participate.

* * *

Capt. Charlie Tibbs paced the Tufts varsity basketball team to a 51-to-34 triumph over M. I. T. last night at Cousens gym. The center sank 24 points, including 10 field goals. The Jumbo freshmen took the Engineer first-year team by 41 to 27.

Harvard Entries

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of the Harvard varsity track and field team has entered five shot putters in the Boston Y. M. C. A. meet to be held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night.

Those entered are George Downing, who holds the Harvard shot put record of 49 feet 1⅛ inches, Nat Heard, Tom O'Laughlin, Dick Pfister, who is a varsity football guard, and Bob Fisher, who was a tackle on the Harvard freshman football team last fall.

Green Title Defense Now In High Gear

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The worst predictions of Dartmouth's rivals in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League seem borne out by the manner in which the Indians have opened their title defense.

In two games the Hanover Tribe has scored exactly 110 points, including a 59-45 triumph over Pennsylvania last night. It was Dartmouth's second victory and there is every reason to believe that another will be rung up Saturday night when Dartmouth meets a Columbia team that was shellacked 40-33 by Cornell last night.

Have Broberg

As long as the Indians have Gus Broberg they have no worries. He broke his own league scoring mark last night with 29 points and now has 43 points toward equalling his last season's total of 159. His only fault is committing personal fouls. Four of them put him out of the opening game with Harvard before the first half and he had to slow up last night after being charged with three.

The third consecutive defeat for Columbia's Lions was virtually the personal accomplishment of Cornell's Jim Bennett, who netted nine field goals and six fouls for 24 of the Big Red's points and far overshadowed little Albie Myers, Columbia's scoring ace who tallied 11.

Penn Sidetracked

With Penn apparently sidetracked after its early season 27-26 decision over Cornell, the identity as well as the caliber of Dartmouth's opposition is expected to be shown by tomorrow's night's clash of undefeated Yale and Cornell.

The Elis themselves have disclosed powerful scoring strength with 94 points in their two engagements and if they are able to hurdle Cornell both teams may go undefeated until they meet each other Feb. 10.

Record Broken

Long Island University's Blackbirds supported their claims to leading honors among the eastern independents last night by rolling up an 89-31 victory over Blue Ridge, but possibly the most exciting exhibition was Pittsburgh's 73-42 trouncing of Carnegie Tech with Eddie Starloski breaking Charley Hyatt's Panther scoring record. The little forward bagged 32 points, five more than the old mark.

The University of Virginia was set down for the first time this season, 43-39, by St. Joseph's of Philadelphia in another notable performance, while Brown came from behind to beat Army 41-39 and George Washington toyed with Navy, 49-29.

Vermont Schedule

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 18 (AP)—The University of Vermont baseball team will open a 23-game schedule by engaging Navy on March 30 at Annapolis, Md.

The schedule:

March 30—Navy at Annapolis.
April 1—Maryland at College Park, Md.; 2—Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 3-4—William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va.; 5—Richmond at Richmond, Va.; 6—George Washington at Washington, D. C.; 8—Drexel at Philadelphia; 9—New York University at New York; 18—Amherst at Amherst, Mass.; 19—Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 20—Springfield at Springfield, Mass.; 27—Boston University.
May 1—Norwich; 4—Middlebury; 9—Middlebury at Middlebury; 10-11—William and Mary; 14—Norwich at Northfield; 17—Wesleyan; 20—St. Michael's; 25—St. Michael's at Winooski; 30—Dartmouth.

Local Baseball Clubs Busy With '40 Player Contracts

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob "Lefty" Grove was back in his native Lonaconing (Md.) today and Boston's baseball colony had returned to more normal proportions. Not until the baseball writers stage their fourth annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza on the evening of Feb. 1, are any other local diamond favorites expected here. This does not mean, however, that Bob Quinn at the Allston Hive and Eddie Collins at Fenway Park are slumbering. Both are occupied with 1940 contracts.

Six of the more prominent Red Sox are already under contract for the approaching season, including Manager Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Jimmy Foxx, Ted Williams, Jim Tabor and Grove. Bob Quinn will not send papers to a majority of the regulars until later in the month, but several younger Bees reporting at Bradenton (Fla.) with the initial squad Feb. 15 have received contracts.

Incidentally, a month from now Manager Casey Stengel and his assistants, George Kelly and Johnny Cooney, will be drilling young prospects on the Ninth Avenue Fair Grounds at sunny Bradenton. This will not be a spring training session, but rather a school for future Bees. The board of strategy will concentrate on removing as many flaws as possible from the boys who will be farmed to Hartford, Evansville and other minor league clubs.

Phil Masi developed so rapidly last season, the Bees are willing to part with a reserve catcher. Before the spring training campaign gets under way, Stanley Andrews of Lynn may be on the roster of a minor outfit. The Bees have gone along with Stan for three years . . . the boy has not developed as they think he should have.

Grove would like to have come back to Boston for the writers' dinner, but such a trip would interfere with his conditioning plans at Hot Springs, Ark. He will stay at the Arkansas resort for three weeks and go right from there to the club's Sarasota training base. Lefty looks as if he could go nine innings now. He has spent most of his idle hours out of doors since the close of the 1939 American League race.

Bump Hadley, the Yankee pitcher who tours New England with the American League motion picture, gave a private showing at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon for Grove and the office force. This film is so complete each year, there seems no room for improvement. But the A. L. always finds some way to make it more attractive.

In one scene, Grove is shown warming up in front of the Fenway dugout. When the commentator called him "one of the greatest left-handed pitchers of all time," Lefty lifted his chin off the press room table and bellowed at the Red Sox general manager: "Hear that Collins? And don't forget it when you're passing out those pay checks!" Which momentarily stopped the picture.

* * *

Frankie Frisch is coming here for the writers' dinner and probably will have a few words to say about his new club at Pittsburgh.

* * *

The dinner, incidentally, is a complete sellout. The scribes could probably dispose of 1,000 tickets without half trying. Space, however, limits the affair to about 750.

* * *

The Inter-state League will meet tomorrow at Hazelton, Pa., to admit an eighth member and adopt a 1940 schedule. The Bees will have a farm in the circuit, either at Lancaster, York, Chester or Stroudsburg.

* * *

George Pipgras, the former Yankee pitcher who is now umpiring in the American League, picks Red Sox Bobby Doerr over Yankee Joe Gordon as a second baseman.

Norfolk to Award Ski Prizes This Year for Points

NORFOLK, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Norfolk Winter Sports Association announced today it would present prizes this year to the skiers having the highest number of points in class A, B, and senior jumping; cross-country and combined cross-country and jumping.

The meets to be counted in the scoring are the New York State championship at Rosendale, N. Y., Jan. 28; F. I. S. championship at Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 18; Sno Birds 19th annual invitation ski meet, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 22-25; the national ski jumping championships, Berlin, N. H., Feb. 25, and the U. S. Eastern amateur ski championships, Laconia, N. H., March 2 and 3.

The competition is open to all registered skiers in the United States. Harold Nelson of the Norway Ski Club was named the official scorer.

Moran With Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds yesterday received the signed contract of Cyril (Butch) Moran, rookie first baseman. He batted .347 for Muskogee, Okla., last season, knocking in 146 runs.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 473,970
1940 volume to date 10,499,780
1939 volume to date 12,702,730

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—A little pressure on the steels took the heart out of the stock market for a while today but quiet support in the last hour substantially reduced principal losses.

The pace was slow in the forenoon, quickening for a brief period after midday when prices were around bottom. Transfers approximated 650,000 shares. An assortment of favorites finished with modest plus signs.

Reports of dwindling mill operations in some centers cut steel stock quotations. Elsewhere there was about as much good as bad news for speculative consideration. Coppers lagged as the domestic price of the metal was shaded.

Conspicuous on the offside at the worst were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Chrysler, Phelps Dodge and Union Carbide.

Minor declines were the rule for rails, utilities, oils and rubbers. Ahead at one time were Allied Chemical, Loft, American Telephone, American Tobacco "B" and Johns-Manville.

Aluminum of America advanced in the curb. Inclined to waver were Electric Bond & Share, Jones & Laughlin and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Advance

A buying spree in bonds of Missouri Pacific Railroad kept the carrier section of the market humming today and brought out scattered demand for selected issues in other groups. U. S. Governments maintained a moderately higher position.

Toward the final hour more than a dozen "MOP" issues were up fractions to 2 points on interest stimulated by ICC approval of the system's plan of reorganization which came through yesterday.

Among utilities advancing modestly were American & Foreign Power 5s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, and Montana Power 3¾s. Up slightly also were Armour 4s of '55 and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Backward loans included Bethlehem Steel 3½s and 3¾s, International Paper 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Belgium 5s of '55, along with Italy 7s of '51 and Norway 6s of '44 were a bit improved in the foreign sector, but lower were German 5½s of '65, Denmark 6s of '42 and Norway 4½s of '56.

Bell and Sullivan Take Federal Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Daniel W. Bell capped 28 years of service in the Treasury by becoming Under-Secretary yesterday and John L. Sullivan of Manchester, N. H., became Assistant Secretary. Secretary Henry Morgenthau presided over the installations.

Mr. Bell, 47-year-old native of Illinois, started working for the Treasury as a clerk and became well known as Acting Budget Director from 1934 to 1939. He became the sixth Undersecretary since 1933.

In addition to former duties of managing the Treasury's fiscal affairs, Bell was assigned supervision over the office of Comptroller of the Currency, which supervises all national banks, supervise the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is the Government's tax collecting machine.

A former Democratic nominee for Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Sullivan when he came to Washington three months ago as an assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was welcomed by Mr. Morgenthau with the prediction that he would be "very helpful."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — British Government bonds rose sharply in the securities market today following announcement of conversion of the 4½ per cent loan. Industrial leaders came back into the spotlight with substantial gains although turnover remained below normal. Domestic carriers moved forward briskly early but failed to maintain all gains. Aside from minor reactions in rubbers, the majority of commodity stocks and Kaffirs closed steady to a shade higher.

Paris — The bourse started out on a firm price footing today but bogged down before getting very far. Turnover was far below recent sessions. Gold mining issues and foreign stocks were a trifle irregular but domestic securities landed on top. Rentes closed 35 to 120 centimes higher.

Amsterdam — Domestic equities inched ahead in the bourse but American stocks closed steady to a shade lower. In the local group a little hesitancy developed near the close.

Liverpool—Cotton futures lost 4 to 6 points today despite strength at Alexandria. Hedging sales and Bombay liquidation were depressants.

Bank of France

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Jan. 12 showed (in millions of francs):

Gold reserve 97,267, unchanged; balances abroad 86, increase 6; discounted commercial bills—France 4,061, decrease 304; negotiable bills bought in France 6,006, increase 5; advances against securities 3,497, decrease 80; 30-day advances against government securities 473, increase 164; temporary advances to state 35,223, unchanged; circulation 152,392, decrease 977; total credit to current accounts 14,396, increase 35; ratio of gold to sight liabilities 56.14 per cent compared with 57.96 last week.

Bank rate 2 per cent.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	69½	69	69	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	52½	51¾	52	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap		¾	¾	¾	Jan 16
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	9½	9½	9½	— ½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	11½	11	11	— ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	14	14	14	— 2½
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½gg)	6	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(8a)	4	173	172	173	+1
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 10
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)		65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅜
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	21	37½	36½	36¾	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 17
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 17
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 15
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	17	20	19¾	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	14	43¾	43	43¼	+ ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 17
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	8	40⅞	40	40	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	115	114½	114½	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	—1½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	26½	25½	25¾	—1
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	46	46	46	Jan 16
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	1	21	20½	20½	— ¾
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 17
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
25⅛	17⅜	Am & For Pow	9	2	2	2	Jan 16
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pr	9	22	21	21	— ⅜
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	17	32	30¼	31½	— ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 17
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	58	57¼	58	
3½	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 16
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
42	26½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 10
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	3	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	—1¼
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	*2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
37⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅜
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	12	50⅞	50⅛	50¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	26	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
18⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11⅜	11½	11½	Jan 16
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	13	47¼	46½	47¼	
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145½	140½	145½	Jan 16
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 17
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	15	27½	26⅜	27¼	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (⅛g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 17
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87	87	87	Jan 17
18½	13⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	153¼	153¼	153¼	— ¼
171½	148	Am T & T pf (9)	11	171½	170½	171½	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	14	90	88¾	90	+1⅜
89⅜	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	89½	88¾	89½	+1⅛
153½	132	Am Tob pf (6)	*1	148¾	148¾	148¾	Jan 17
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	7	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
15¼	8⅜	Am Woolen	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
64¾	38⅜	Am Woolen pf(3k)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	15	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	48	27⅜	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
54⅜	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jan 12
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	21	21	21	Jan 17
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	2	32½	32⅜	32½	—1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	48	48	48	— ¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	7	38⅜	38	38	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	3	10	10	10	Jan 17
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 15
10⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	76½	76½	Jan 17
81	41	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	3	83½	83¼	83¼	—1¾
38	30	Associates I (2a)		36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	Jan 12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	17	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½g)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies		16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	Jan 16
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	21	21	21	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 12
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½gg)	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	5	65	64¾	65	+1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 15
5⅜	4⅛	Auburn Auto	7	2⅛	2	2	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	35	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	13	14¾	14⅜	14¾	— ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 17
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	15	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jan 16
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½gg)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 17
73⅝	2	BeigNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Dec21
33¾	16¾	BendixAv(1½g)	25	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	10	22	21¾	2	Jan 17
56	38⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)		56¾	¾	¾	+ ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)		57	7	7	Jan 17
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	22	74¼	71½	72⅝	—1¼
81½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	116¼	115⅜	115⅜	— ¼
72¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	6	30¾	30	30	— ½
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	1	20	20	20	Jan 17
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	20	20	20	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	43	24⅛	23	23⅝	— ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	Jan 15
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	22¼	22	22	— ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	17	23⅞	23½	23½	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	5	2⅛	2	2	Jan 17
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	16	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	39	39	39	Jan 16
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52⅝	51¾	51¾	Jan 16
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans		1½	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	14½	14¼	14½	
13¾	1	Bkly & Q T pf ct	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	42	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	51	50⅝	50¾	+ ¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct		50	50	50	+ ⅛
30½	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½gg)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
41	31½	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2⅜g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
13½	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6¼	—	Budd Wheel	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co (½gg)	5	21	21	21	Jan 17
20⅝	11½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	29	29	29	Jan 15
20⅝	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	15	20¼	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	1	12	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 17
7¾		Burr Terminal	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
⅛	⅝	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7	⅞	7	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	14½	14	14	Jan 13
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
20⅝	2	Can Dry (½g)	1	17	16⅞	17	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	27	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼gg))	3	40¾	40	40¼	Jan 16
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 16
33	13⅞	Carpent(1.30g)	3	23	23	23	—1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (½e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 15
94½	63½	Case (J I) Co	1	70	70	70	
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	5	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	12	27⅜	26⅝	27	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	Jan 17
12¼	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	5	4½	4½	4½	Jan 15
14⅜	½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 15
6⅞	3½	Century R M		5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	38¼	37⅞	38	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	4	20	19¼	19¼	Jan 17
30	17	Cham P&F(1.30g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Jan 17
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	15½	15	15	— ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	14	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅜
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)		111	111	111	Jan 17
16	8⅝	Chi Corp	6	4½	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 15
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	Jan 16
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13	13	13	
39½	30⅜	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 11
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	47	47	47	Jan 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 15
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	1	5	5	5	Jan 17
54⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	55	83⅜	81½	82¼	— ¾
147⅜	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
43⅜	21¼	City Stores	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	28	28	28	Jan 17
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	9	38	37	37	Jan 17
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	10	37⅞	37½	37⅝	
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	52	38⅞	37⅝	37¾	—1
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	118½	118½	118½	
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	
18	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	14	17¼	17	17	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jan 16
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	4	31¼	31	31¼	+1¼
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½gg)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½gg)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Jan 17
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	30	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	*2	90	90	90	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
30⅜	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	
96	73	Col Carb (4½gg)	1	89½	89½	89½	Jan 15
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	3	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅜
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4½)		106½	106½	106½	Jan 17
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	52¾	52½	52⅝	+ ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)		111	111	111	Jan 17
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	13	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Com'th & South	102	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	69	69	69	+1
32⅛	25⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	53	32	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jan 17
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	5	26⅜	25½	25¾	— ¾
9¾	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	8¼	8	8⅛	Jan 17
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	49	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	38	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	107½	107	107⅛	
2½	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12½	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	19	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Jan 17
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(¼g)	10	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	10	14	13⅝	13⅝	
2	1	Cont Bak B	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 17
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (½e)	15	42⅜	41⅞	42	— ⅛
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)		116	116	116	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¾
21	9¼	Cont Motors	15	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	12	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
32½	16½	Cont Steel (2g)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
67½	44⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	63	62½	63	
177	177	Corn Prod pf (7)		177	177	177	Jan 12
5	3	Coty Inc (½gg)	42

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Trade Quiet; Prices Lower

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

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NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Primary cotton gray goods markets were rather dull and featureless during the past week, and prices sagged off a bit in the absence of more active demand.

Sales for the week were estimated at approximately 40 per cent of the week's loom output, but the situation varied widely in different quarters of the market.

Some lines such as cotton duck were sold far ahead with an active demand pressing for more goods than can possibly be turned out in mills now running this class of goods.

Other lines were nearly at a standstill at the moment, with price quotations holding fairly firm.

Buying Is Expected

Cotton goods producers are convinced that many large users of print cloths and other standard constructions are so near the end of their current reserve supplies that replenishment buying within the next month cannot be avoided. That is why the mills have been content, for the most part, to stand pat on present quotations.

The annual drygoods conventions which take place in New York the latter part of January will bring into the Worth Street markets many hundreds of buyers whose habit is to use this visit to the metropolis to cover their current cotton goods requirements. Unless something unusual happens to undermine confidence in present values, it is probable that very substantial business will be put through during the next three weeks, and mill men believe this will be sufficient to take care of second quarter production.

Much of the buying of the past week has been done in large lots by a few buyers who succeeded in getting certain mills to shade prices by a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent.

Some Second Hand Trade

Some second hand trading was reported especially in the standard constructions of the print cloth list, and generally the prices at which such business was put through were a sixteenth to an eighth below first hand quotations.

Standard 39-inch 4 yard 80 square print cloths have held rather firmly at 7¼ cents, up to this week, but sizable sales were reported at 7⅛ cents and even some second hand trading at 7 1-16 cents, but at the close the prevailing first hand price was 7⅛ cents.

Narrow print cloths were featureless and the same was true of tobacco cloths and other thin constructions, demand for which has proved disappointing, when many had expected the war to boost this type of goods.

Sheetings have not been very active this week, but prices on them have held steady in view of strong belief among the manufacturers of such fabrics that strong buying is likely very soon.

Ducks of various kinds are in active demand, but seldom can be had for deliveries within the scope of what buyers want. Duck prices are very strong throughout the list, and this applies to flat duck, to the various types of army duck, and to the whole range of numbered ducks so often used for industrial purposes.

Drills and twills were irregularly active without much change in price.

Carded broadcloths have had one or two flurries of activity this week, but did not change much in price.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Meier & Frank Co	25c	.. Jan. 29	Jan. 19	
Weill (R) & Co	$5.	.. Jan. 20	Jan. 15	
Accumulated				
German Cr & Invest 1st pf	75c	.. Jan. 26	Jan. 20	
Silver'd Dairies Ltd pfc pf	20c	.. Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
	20c	.. Apr. 1	Mar. 9	
Resumed				
Young (Thos) Nurseries	$1	.. Feb. 5	Jan. 25	
Am Book Co	$1	.. Jan. 20	Jan. 16	
Amer Env Co 7% pf A	$1.75	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 25	
	$1.75	.. June 1	May 25	
	$1.75	.. Sep. 1	Aug. 25	
	$1.75	.. Nov. 1	Nov. 25	
Am Sug Ref pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 2	Mar. 5	
Barnsdall Oil	15c	.. Mar. 9	Feb. 20	
Bibb Mfg	$1	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Birmhaming Gas pr pf	$7½cc	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Cent Vt P S pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Chester Water Serv pf	$1.37½	Feb.15	.....	
Coast Brew	3c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 15	
Cont Oil Co	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 4	
Dominion Bridge	30c	Q Feb.15	Jan. 31	
First Nat Bank Scranton	40c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 16	
Gen Foods	50c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 26	
Guilford-Chester Water Co	$1	S Jan. 15	Jan. 15	
Hale Bros Strs	25c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Hilton Davis Chem	20c	. Jan. 31	Jan. 25	
Horne (Joseph) Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 24	
Loew's Inc pf	$1.62½	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 30	
Lord & Taylor 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 17	
Lord & Taylor 2d pf	$2	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 17	
Macy & Co (RH)	50c	. Mar. 1	Feb. 9	
Meadville Tel	37½cc	Q Feb. 15	Mar. 31	
Meier & Frank Co	15c	Q Jan. 29	Jan. 18	
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co	25c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
National Paper & Type Co 5% pf	$1.25	S Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Neptune Meter pf	$2	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
New England Water Light & Power Associates 6%pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
No River Ins N Y	25c	.. Mar. 9	Feb. 23	
Oswego & Syracuse RR	$2.25	S Feb. 20	Feb. 9	
Passaic & Del DD	$1.25	S Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
Paterson Savings Institution	50c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 16	
P S N J 6% pf	$2	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 15	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 15	
Do 5½ pf	50c	M Mar. 15	Feb. 15	
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 15	
Royal Bank of Canada	$2	Q Mar. 1	Jan. 31	
Scranton 1st N C	10c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 15	
Skilsaw Inc	12½cc	Q Jan. 31	Jan. 18	
Syracuse B&NYRR	$3	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 22	
West Englewood National Bank	$2	S Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
West Va P&P2pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Wheeling & L Erie RR pr in	$1	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
Do pf	$1.37½	Q Feb. 1	.....	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.29	109.29	109.29
1 3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.10	110.10
3 4s '54-'44	114.21	114.21	114.21
4 2¾s '47-'45	09.2	109.2	109.2
5 3¼s '49-'46	111.13	111.13	111.13
25 2s '47	104.18	104.18	104.18
1 2s '50-'49	103.1	103.1	103.1
12 2½s '53-'49	105.12	105.11	105.12
7 2½s '60-'55	107.13	107.13	107.13
8 2¾s '59-'56	106.12	106.12	106.12
2 2¾s '65-'60	106.2	106.2	106.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '49-'44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	107.30	107.30	107.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	87	87	87
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
15 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41½	41½	41½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110	110
8 Am & For P5s 2030	61¾	61¾	61¾
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	108[1]	108 23-32	108 13-32
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108½	108	108
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	109
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	37	37	37
6 Arm Del 4s 57	100¾	100¼	100¾
19 Arm Del 4s 55	100¾	100½	100½
30 AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105½	105¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91¾	91¾	91¾
21 A C Line 1st4s 52	74	74	74
1 A C Line cl 4s 52	66¾	66¾	66¾
7 A C Line 4½s 64	57	57	57
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	40	40	40
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106¾	106½
1 B&O rfg 6s 95	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
4 B&O rfg 5s 95	25¾	25¾	25¾
11 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	25½	25¾	25¾
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	25¾	25¾	25¾
77 B&O cv 4½s 60	15¾	15½	15½
5 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	15½	15½	15½
8 B&O 1st 4s 48	65¾	65¼	65¾
20 B&O S W 5s 50	44½	44½	44½
18 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	42	42	42
2 B&O T C 4s 59	54	54	54
1 Beth Steel 4¼s 60 C	133¼	133¼	133½
3 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	108¼	108	108¼
15 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	105½	105	105½
17 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105	105
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¾	100¼	100¾
12 Boston&Me 5s 67	42¾	42	42
3 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	41¾	41¾	41¾
14 Boston&Me 5s 55	42¾	42	42
38 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 68	85¾	85	85½
51 Bkly Man 4½s 66 ct	84½	84	84
1 Bkly Qn C&Sb 5s 41	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Bkly Q C&Sb 1st5s 41	50	50	50
26 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	90	89¾	89¾
14 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	87¾	87½	87½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	37	37	37
8 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	104	104	104
11 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	101	100¾	100¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	102	102	102
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	101	101	101
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Pac 5s'44	108	108	108
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	73½	73½	73½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
2 Caro C&O 6s'52	109	109	109
6 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	89½	89½	89½
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Cent Pow&Lt 5s'57	78¾	78¼	78¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	2½	2½	2½
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s'62	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Cen Pac 5s'60	60¼	60	60
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	68½	68	68
8 CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	62½	62½	62½
4 Cen R R N J 5s'87	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 ChampP&P(38)4¾s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 C & O 3½s'96 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 C & O rfg 3½s'63 P	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	80	80	80
2 CB&Q gen 4s'58	90½	90½	90½
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100¾	100½	100¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96	95¾	95¾
21 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Chi I&L 6s'47	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Chi I&L 5s'66	7	7	7
80 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6¾	6¾	6¾
20 CMSP&P 4½s'89C	1¾	1¾	1¾
11 CM&SP 4½s'89C	25	24½	25
1 CM&SP gen 4s'89	24½	24½	24½
5 Chin&NW 6% ctf 4½s'49	3	3	3
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s'87	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 CRI&P 4½s'52A	6	6	6
2 CRIUP cv 4½s'60	22	22	22
5 CRI&P 4s '58	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	5½	5½	5½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108½	106½	106½
13 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94	93¼	94
4 Childs Co 5s '43	50	49¾	49¾
5 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	110	110	110
9 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	92¾	92½	92½
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	90¾	89¾	90¼
4 Col P&I 5s '53	106	105½	106
13 Col P&I 5s '70	70¾	70	70
3 Col&So 4½s'80	32	32¾	32½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	104¾	105
10 Colm Gas 5s 1951	104½	104¼	104½
33 Comwlth Edsn3½s'58	110¾	110¾	110¾
19 Con Edis 3½s'58	126	127½	127½
10 Con Edis 3½s'68	107	106½	106½
4 Con Edis 3½s'58	107½	107½	107½
4 Con Edis 3½s'56	106½	106½	106½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Container 5s 43	102	102	102
2 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103½
25 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	101½	101¼	101¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30	29¾	30
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	43	43	43
1 Cuba RR 6s 46	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	104½	104⅛	104⅝
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58½	59	59
5 D R G West 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
2 Dul Missabe&NP 3½s 62	107	107	107
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107	107¼
14 Erie rfg 5s 67	15¼	15	15
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	15⅝	15½	15½
3 Erie 4s 2nd pf	34	34	34
4 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22½	22½	22½
1 Fed L&T 5s 42 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 FirestoneT&R 4½s 48	105½	105⅜	105⅝
1 Fonda,J&Gl 5s 54	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Gen MotAccep 3¼s51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	67½	67½	67½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82	82	82
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82½	82½	82½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	106	106	106
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¾	99⅞	99⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72½	72½	72½
4 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	81	81
21 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Hocky V 4½s '99	122	122	122
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	76½	76½	76½
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34½	34	34
21 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47¼	47¼
15 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48	48	48
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	100	23-32	100	23-32
11 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	109	108⅝	109
2 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
17 Interb RTa rfg5s'66ct	75	75	75
9 Interb RTr rgf 5s '66	75½	74½	74½
4 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14¼	14¼	14¼
35 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	12	11¾	12
15 Int Gt Nor 5s '55 C	12	12	12
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72	71½	72
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	69¾	69¾	69¾
16 Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	97½	97½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	40½	40	40½
39 Int T&T 5s '55	44	43¾	44
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94	94	94
7 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	29¾	29	29¾
2 K C Smith 5s '50	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 K C South 3s '50	67½	67	67
4 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107¾	107¾
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Kresge Found 3½s47	106½	106½	106½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49¾	49½	49¾
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	84	84	84
12 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27	27	27
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	51¾	51¾	51Z
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	26½	26½	26½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	25½	25½	25½
2 Leh ValHTerm5s54	44½	44½	44½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
13 LehVal½s 2003 asd	15¼	15	15
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88¾	88½	88¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
7 Louis & N un 4s '40	101	21-32	101	21-32	101	21-32
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
6 Manati Sug 5s 57	40	40	40
4 Manhat Ry 4s 90	80½	80	80¼
27 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	44	43¼	43½
5 Manhat Ry 2d 2013	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 McCrory Strs 5s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	62	62	62
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s38	5½	5½	5½
2 MSP&SSM cv 4s38	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	67	67	67
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17½	17	17
2 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	7	7	7
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	15	15	15
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28¼	28¼	28¼
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62	14	13½	13½
37 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 65	15¾	15¼	15¾
117 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16	15¾	15¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77F	15	15	15
78 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16	15⅝	15⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
54 Mo Pac 5s 80H	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
98 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16	15¾	16
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	15	15	15
138 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Mo Pac 3d ext 4s 38	70	70	70
3 Mob&O 4½s 77	27	27	27
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Monogah Ry 4s 60	104	104	104
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s80	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 85	110½	110½	110½
15 Mont Pw 3¾s 66	100¼	100	100
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	40½	40½	40½
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37	36¾	36¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	44	44	44

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nassau El 4s 51	48	48	48
1 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	47	47	47
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s81ww	107	106½	107
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
9 Nati Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 New Eng T&T5s'52	126	126	126
1 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	125½	125½	125½
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	37	36⅝	37
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54ct	33	33	33
2 NYA&Nw R&P 5½s'65	110	110	110
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58¼	58¼
25 NYC 4½s 2013A	52⅞	52	52
6 NYC cn 4s '98	59	58	58
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58⅝	58	58
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	86	86	86
1 NYCh&StL 6s'41	82	82	82
2 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	62½	62½	62½
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	55	54½	55
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79	79	79
28 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19	19	19
21 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	88½	88½	88½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	124½	124½	124½
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¼	107	107
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
32 Nor Pac 4s 2047	54¼	53¼	53⅝
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	47½	47	47¼
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	43¼	43¼
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
9 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
3 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111	111	111
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113	113	113
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	77	76	76
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110	110	110
4 Pat & Pass 5s '49	124¾	124¾	124¾
4 Pen Co 4s '52	103¾	103	103
16 Pen P & L 3½s '69	108½	108¼	108½
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107¾	107½	107¾
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¼	117¼	117¼
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Phil Bal & Wash 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Phil Bal & W 4½s'81D	108½	108½	108½
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Ph Read C&I 8s '73	11¼	11	11
5 PCC & SL 4½s '42 B	107½	107½	107½
5 PCC & SL 4½s '63 E	116	116	116
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	44	44	44
22 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80¾	80¼	80¼
2 Por Ri A 2½s 6s '42 st	59½	59½	59½
13 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	17⅞	17¾	17¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	80	80	80
3 Pub Sve No Ill 3½s'68	109	109	109
18 Readg 4½s '97 A	73½	73½	73¾
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	99½	99½	99½
Rem Rand 4½s'56 xw	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108	108	108
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94½	94	94
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	96	95¼	95¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	98	98	98
6 St L IM&S 4s R&G '33	59½	59¼	59¼
30 St L S F 5s'50 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
34 StLSF 1s 2 '50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 St L S F 4½s'78	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 StLSF 4½s'78 ct st	10¾	10¾	10¾
25 St L S F 4s'50 A	11¾	11	11
37 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	10½	10½	10½
7 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 St L SW 1st 4s'89	59	59	59
1 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 StP E Gr Trk 4½s'47	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Sears,R & C 4s'45	8½	8¼	8¼
2 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Simmons 4s'52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Skelly Oil 4s'51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
15 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105½	105	105½
3 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108	108	108
24 So Pac Coast 4s'38	99½	99¼	99¼
14 Sou Pac 4½s'68	47¼	46¾	46¾
23 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¾	46¼	46¼
4 So Pac 4½s'69	46¾	46¼	46¾
18 So Pac 4½s'35	41¼	40¾	40¾
1 So Pac ctf 4s'49	45½	45½	45½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50	49¾	49¾
6 South Ry 6½s'56	81	80	80¼
8 South Ry gen 4s'56	78½	78¼	78½
18 South Ry gen 4s'56	58¾	58¼	58¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	107¾	107¼	107¾
10 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Studebaker cv 4s'45	101¾	101½	101½
4 Swift & Co 2¾s'61	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 Texark & Ft Sm5½s'50	90	89¾	89¾
6 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex Corp 2s '59	105¾	105½	105¾
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	70	70	70
5 Tex P-MP-Tex 5½s'64	95¼	94½	95¼
3 Third Ave 4s 1960	14¼	14	14
4 Third Ave 4s '60	51¾	51¼	51¼
3 Tide Wat As O 3½s '52	106¾	106¾	106½
4 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108	108	108
23 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113⅜	113½
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107½	107¾
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Un Rys El 4s '34	28¼	28¼	28¼
8 US Steel 3¼s '48	106¼	106¼	106½
1 Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44	102½	102¾	102¼
11 Util P & L 5½s '47	90	90	90
19 Util P & L 5s '59	90	89¾	90
2 Vanadium 5s '41	103	102¾	102¾
3 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109½	109¼	109¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39¾	39	39¼
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	18½	17½	18
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	8¼	8¼	8¼
10 Wabash 4½s '78 C	8¼	8¼	8½

Commerce and Finance

Industry's Pace Last Month Breaks All December Records

Business and Industry

Tax Sends N. Y. Stock Deals To Other Centers

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported there was "a definite shift of securities business away from New York" to Boston, Chicago and other cities.

Blaming the New York State transfer taxes on share transactions on part for Wall Street's loss of business, the exchange said it would push efforts in this session of the State Legislature for lowering of the transfer taxes to meet the competition.

The exchange criticized the tax at length in its monthly publication, "The Exchange," and presented figures purporting to show relative growth of dealings on other exchanges."

Particularly affected, it explained, have been transactions in so-called "odd lots," that is transactions in less than the standard 100 shares. Odd-lot trade, it said, was influenced by "double taxation" in New York State.

The Legislature, it was pointed out, voted in 1938 to eliminate the double transfer tax on odd-lot transactions, but Governor Lehman failed to sign the bill.

The exchange said the trend to other cities "portends a permanent decline" for the New York market if the situation is allowed to continue.

It noted 75 per cent of the orders executed for the public on the exchange come from investors outside the State.

"In 1937," it continued, "trading on the Boston Stock Exchange in stocks listed also on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 64.9 per cent of the Boston volume.

"By the end of 1938, this figure had increased to 78.5 per cent.

"While in 1937, the Chicago Stock Exchange did 14.5 per cent of its total trading volume in New York listed stocks, by June, 1939, this had increased to 48.7 per cent."

It cited similar trends for dealings in Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco.

Freight Carloadings Up 12.7 P. C. in Week; 14.7 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 667,713 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 13.

This was an increase of 75,321 cars, or 12.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 85,469, or 14.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 86,973, or 15 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Incr.or Dec.or A yr ago
Misc freight	260,922	26,871	↓1,559
Less-than-carl't mer	144,110	20,834	↑1,056
Coal	164,463	15,846	44,671
Grain&grain prdts	31,872	4,829	↑2,059
Western districts	19,377	3,324	↑1,706
Livestock	14,220	1,810	1,068
Western districts	10,538	1,371	↑40
Forest products	30,102	3,984	↓3,879
Ore	9,332	51	1,433
Coke	12,692	1,096	5,724

†Decrease.

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Howard A. Lewis

Elected Vice-President of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Mr. Lewis has been succeeded as Treasurer, a post which he has held for 10 years, by G. V. Egan, Assistant Treasurer of the company for 12 years.

New Deal Hit By Willkie On Utility Curb

NEW YORK (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, said today that he believed the utilities industry would spend between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in expansion this year, whereas in his opinion the industry "could spend" $1,250,000,000 a year during the next two years.

Mr. Willkie asserted that the Government's "attacks" on public utilities and its policies in connection with the utilities industry, particularly the Tennessee Valley Authority, would be responsible for the fact there would be little if any increase in the industry's expansion-spending program.

"It is my hope, however," Mr. Willkie added, "that during the next year these attacks will have ceased."

Commenting on President Roosevelt's commendation of a request by the Tennessee Valley Authority for additional power to develop into a vast recreational area parts of six Southern states embraced in the TVA project, Willkie said:

"That it is a playground is not the slightest bit of news to me. The Government has been playing around down there for the past several years with several hundreds of millions of dollars and I hope that that playground will cease to exist rapidly."

Mr. Willkie's remarks were addressed to members of the sales executive club at a luncheon meeting.

The group applauded at the close of the meeting when Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, President of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, in reply to a question as to the business outlook, replied that it was "good, if we have a presidential candidate like our distinguished guest, Mr. Willkie."

Asked what the principal campaign issue will be in the coming campaigns, Mr. Willkie said: "Common sense."

C. & O. Chairman Resigns

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced the retirement of Herbert Fitzpatrick as Chairman of its board of directors and as a Vice-President. A spokesman said the retirement, effective April 15, was requested by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Fitzpatrick, 67, has been in the service of the company 45 years. He remains a director.

Industry Hits Record Level In December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that American factories turned out more goods last month than in any December in American peacetime history.

The board rated December's industrial production on a seasonally adjusted basis at 128 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This was the highest index figure ever estimated by the board, exceeding the 125 previous record figure of June, 1929, but officials said that this was a statistical illusion. Actual production of goods was higher in the spring and early summer of 1929, but it did not show up in the index so much because of seasonal factors. Also, officials said, present index figures should not be compared with 1929 unless allowance also was made for the growth of the nation's population, factory capacity, and factory efficiency since then.

A decline in the index was predicted for January. Although production increased somewhat this month, the gain was not as much as is expected seasonally.

In December, the board continued, production actually declined somewhat from November's high levels, but the index rose from 124 to 128 because the decline was less than was expected seasonally between those two months.

The 128 index, however, represented one of the fastest rises in American industrial history. Early in 1939 production slumped somewhat, the index reaching 92 in both April and May. The index rose to 98 in June, 101 in July, 103 in August, 111 in September, 121 in October, 124 in November and 128 in December. In December, 1938, the index stood at 104.

The better than seasonal showing of December, 1939 was attributed to activity in the durable goods industries. Automobile, plate glass, zinc, and tin production increased, while steel output was near record levels and lumber production declined less than seasonally expected.

In non-durable goods industries, changes in December were said to have been largely seasonal in character, with woolen and silk mills curtailing output. Coal production output fell off, while petroleum output continued at a good rate.

Steel Production Makes High Record Last Quarter 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel ingot output in the final three months of 1939 established a quarterly high record of 16,020,857 gross tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The previous best quarter was 15,139,254 in the spring months of 1929.

The December output of open hearth and Bessemer ingots, the institute noted, was 5,164,420, the third consecutive month above 5,000,000.

For the full year production was placed at 45,768,899 against the 1938 total of 27,742,225, a gain of nearly 65 per cent. It fell short by 16 per cent of 1929's total of 54,312,279 gross tons.

December, 1938, production amounted to 3,130,746 and for the final quarter of that year tonnage totaled 9,795,094.

Operations for the year, the institute said, averaged 64.29 per cent of capacity compared with 39.65 in 1938.

American International Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—American International Corp., an investing company, reported net assets as of December 31 were equal to $8.66 a common share compared with $11.21 on Dec. 31, 1938.

How Will War Affect Trading In Amsterdam in U. S. Issues?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The security holdings of the Netherlands people consist for a large part of United States shares. During the present war these holdings bear risks other than normal price risks. When the transactions in United States shares on the Amsterdam Bourse became more active in the past, it was clear that it was impossible to introduce here the United States system of registration of the holders of shares in the books of the company concerned.

In the Netherlands all bourse transactions take place in shares on bearer, containing dividend sheets. On the day of dividend payment a numbered coupon of these sheets is payable in cash, so that these coupons are practically equal to currency notes, while in the United States each registered holder of shares receives a cheque on the day of dividend payment.

What Protection Under War

The so-called "administration offices" were created in the Netherlands to find a solution to this problem. These offices received the United States shares, registered in the books of the company concerned in their name, and issued Netherlands certificates on bearer with dividend sheets for them. Each transaction in these certificates can now take place without registration in the books of the United States companies.

Now the Netherlands affairs in United States shares take place by means of certificates on bearer, issued against holdings of original shares. These are deposited in the Netherlands in bank safes which can only be opened by two keys, one of which is owned by the Administration office and the other is in the hands of a public notary.

What are the risks for a holder of these certificates if war extended to the Netherlands or if another country occupied some parts of the Netherlands? If for instance an enemy seized the original U. S. shares, would he be able to exercise the rights, bound to the shares, with the U. S. companies? Is it desirable or possible to deposit the original U. S. shares in the United States?

The administration offices discussed all these questions with the authorities in the Netherlands and with interested parties in the United States. The general opinion here is that the risks must not be over-estimated. Depositing of original shares in other countries had, it is learned, so far not taken place and will probably not occur.

Forced or Voluntary Transfer

It is admitted here that at the moment of hostilities in the Netherlands, in the United States each transfer of shares, in the hands of the Netherlands administration offices, would be stopped. In this case the shares would be blocked during the whole period of occupation, but this inconvenience would be without significance in the knowledge that the shares would not fall into wrong hands. This, however, would only apply to the administration offices and not to individuals, because in the United States it would be very difficult to judge whether an order for transfer from the side of a private person was voluntary or forced.

It would not be difficult, however, to decide whether an order for transfer "in mass" from the side of the administration offices in such circumstances would be given under pressure and then the United States company would undoubtedly refuse this order. The refusal of the United States companies of transfer of shares, registered in the name of Netherlands administration offices, would be the most radical and best means for the protection of the rights of Netherlands holders of certificates.

It is generally expected that such a procedure would be followed. The relations between the United States companies and the Netherlands administration offices are very friendly and if legislative measures should be necessary, it is believed here that they would be taken.

U. S. Securities Held Large

With regard to the position of the administration offices, it can be said that owing to the fact that they are registered as shareholders, they can exercise the rights of shareholders. But against the Netherlands holders of certificates and the Board of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the administration offices play the role of mediator and in some degree of trustee. For these reasons the administration offices do not like to be elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the United States companies.

The Netherlands holdings of United States shares are estimated at at least 700,000,000 guilders ($371,630,000). For instance, in the Netherlands at the moment are issued 155,000 certificates for common shares in the Shell Union Oil Corporation.

If an Administration were a member of the Board of Directors of a United States company, its position would be very difficult insofar as a director of a company has to be silent regarding various matters discussed in the meetings of Directors, while on the other hand the administration office would have the duty of giving information concerning the trading of the company to the holders of Netherlands certificates.

FHA Activities Increase About One-Third in '39

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal Housing Administration activities increased about one-third last year over 1938 in new home construction, modernization and total insurance, Administrator Stewart McDonald reported.

The report showed that 153,496 dwelling units were built under the FHA program, compared with 118,691 the previous year.

Modernization programs were begun for 512,849 old homes at a cost of $223,100,000, an increase of 35 per cent over the 382,325 homes and $172,750,000 involved in 1938.

Total home-financing insurance written by the FHA in 1939 amounted to $954,000,000, an increase of 35.5 per cent over the $693,500,000 written in the previous year.

Mr. McDonald said that about 95 per cent of the new dwelling construction represented single-family units with an average FHA valuation of $5,000 or less. Loans on large-scale rental projects amounted to $51,436,625, compared with $47,493,150 in 1938.

England Planning To Pay Off Loan

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that a four and one half per cent conversion loan issued in 1924, about £350,000,000 (nearly $1,400,000,000) of which is outsanding, will be repaid at the earliest opportunity.

The conversion loan was due to be paid 1940-44. Sir John said holders will be given cash or a new short term conversion loan at 2 per cent.

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Saskatchewan Plans First Oil Producing Co-operative Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Legislation to permit establishment of a co-operative banking organization to extend credit to co-operative associations in the province of Saskatchewan, one of the leading provinces in co-operative organization, will be sought from the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1940.

This decision was made at the annual meeting of Consumers' Co-operative Refineries, Ltd., oil producing co-operative, the first of its kind in the world.

Funds for the operation of such a bank or co-operative credit association will be provided by the refinery and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Credit would be extended to co-operative locals purchasing goods from either organization.

Also approved was the principle of contributory superannuation for employees in a scheme to be worked out in conjunction with the employees of the co-operative wholesale society. This step was the first taken toward organization of any superannuation plan by any co-operative organization in Canada.

Total sales of more than $1,000,000 were reported by the Consumers' Co-operative Refineries, Ltd., with a net profit of $151,897 for 1939.

During 1939, it was reported, refined products were bought from the refinery by 156 local co-operatives. The number of locals organized in 1939 was 67, an 85 per cent increase over 1938.

Total sales of gasoline, distillate, kerosene, tractor, diesel and furnace oil for the year were 6,725,708 gallons.

Indicative of the continued growth of co-operative organizations in Saskatchewan was the report of B. N. Arnason, registrar of co-operatives for Saskatchewan. He reported that there were now 701 co-operatives in operation of which 10 were organized under special legislation, 21 under the Co-operative Association act and 32 are savings and credit unions.

Loew's Expected to Earn 50-75c Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Loew's Inc. will probably earn between 50 and 75 cents a share in the November quarter, J. R. Rubin, Chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Mr. Rubin added, however, that an accurate estimate was impossible due to difficulty of obtaining the results of overseas operations.

"Domestic business," Mr. Rubin continued, "is running equal to a year ago and may run better when 'Gone With the Wind' gets into its stride."

Retailer Told That He Must HeedConsumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The consumer movement in the United States today is becoming increasingly firmly rooted and is one of the most important social, economic and educational issues of the day, Mrs. Helen Judy Bond, President of the American Home Economics Association, told the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

Attributing the recent awakening of consumer interest in this country to the depression and to the gradual realization that most family incomes will continue to be limited, Mrs. Bond said that the association, with a membership of 14,000 adults and 80,000 students, was co-operating with Government agencies, business and professional groups and local councils in establishing standards for goods and services.

Working in Harmony

"In many of the communities I have visited, consumer groups, educators and merchants are working together in perfect harmony," she said. "The teachers are using the homes and stores of the community as their laboratories, the consumers are finding that their needs are being met by local merchants, and, as one retailer said: 'My cash register is singing the merriest tune I have heard for years.'"

R. E. Freer, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, also spoke to the convention on the consumer movement yesterday, warning it that "it is unwise to suppose that the present so-called consumer movement is confined to the activity of a few consumer organizations."

"It seems much more probable," he continued, "that the average consumer, on the theory that turn about is fair play, is becoming more interested than ever before in the habits of those who ply him with merchandise."

Mr. Freer suggested that retailers and their organization should set an objective of "employing the highest possible standards of fair dealing with, and the furnishing of adequate information to your best friend, the consumer."

Milo Perkins, president of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, another speaker yesterday, let the convention know that stamps designed to help the Nation's surplus and to help clothe its poorer citizens were in sight, but that the announcement would come from the Department of Agriculture and that the cotton program would be "experimental" at the beginning.

"If it doesn't work," Mr. Perkins said, "we will throw it in the ash can and no harm will be done. If it does work, it will have great possibilities. If and when it is adopted, we will have a modified works program with private industry doing the employing."

Sees Tax Increase

A prediction that Congress would pass some form of taxation increase at the present session, despite the fact that this is an election year, was made by Charles W. Gerstenberg, president of the American Tax Association.

Recalling that this year the country will arrive at the end of its public debt limit and that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has announced he would sign no warrants beyond the limit, Mr. Gerstenberg predicted that one of three things would happen.

"1. We probably will have an increase, to be known as an emergency super tax, all along the line," he said.

"2. We may get a lowering of exemptions, but I doubt it.

"3. We probably will get a raise of rates in the so-called middle brackets."

The convention, which is estimated to have brought between 4,000 and and 5,000 merchants to its many supplementary meetings here, will end on Friday.

Power Production 14 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—America's dynamos hummed a little faster last week as power output was advanced for the second consecutive week since the Christmas lull.

Production during the week ended Jan. 13 amounted to 2,592,767,000 kilowatt-hours, the Edison Electric Institute said.

This represented a gain of 4.8 per cent from 2,473,397,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week and was 14.2 per cent more than 2,269,846,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute: New England 12.3, Middle Atlantic 12.8, Central Industrial 17.5, West Central 12.8, Southern States 15.8, Rocky Mountain 15.4, Pacific Coast 10.6.

Sale of Chevrolet Cars Shows a Sharp Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet motor division of General Motors reported the retail delivery of 21,998 cars and trucks during the first 10 days of the current month, compared with 15,018 in the same period of 1939.

Used car sales by the company's retail outlets during the first 10 days of January this year totaled 32,919 units, compared with 29,539 in the same period a year ago.

Joins Steel Firm

Parry

Sidney D. Williams

Appointed Vice-President in Charge of Sales of the Copperweld Steel Company's new steel division at Warren, Ohio. For the past 14 years Mr. Williams has been associated with the Timken Roller Bearing Company.

Barclays Bank Resources Reach A New High Record

MONTREAL (CP)—Total resources of Barclays Bank, Limited, London, as at the end of 1939, reached £503,578,810, highest total in the bank's history, according to a report released here. The bank, with its affiliations, maintains more than 2,700 branches in Great Britain and British territories overseas.

Compared with figures as at the end of 1938, deposits increased by £28,000,000 to £461,376,447. Acceptances and endorsements for account of customers amounted to £15,594,145 compared with £14,933,082.

Cash in hand and with the Bank of England was reported at £58,177,086 against 53,241,449. Balances with other British banks and cheques in the course of collection amounted to £19,161,491 against £14,873,119 and money at call and short notice totalled £28,713,245 against £26,207,550.

Bills discounted increased approximately £13,000,000. Investments totalled £98,840,828, of which £90,564,857 were securities of or guaranteed by the British Government. Advances were shown at £200,847,108, which is a slight increase from £199,452,960 in 1938.

The bank recently declared dividends of 10 per cent on the "A" shares and 14 per cent on the "B" and "C."

Packard Co. Erases Nine Months' Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—During the final quarter of 1939 the Packard Motor Car Company erased the net loss of the previous nine months as a result of increased sales and year-end adjustments, M. M. Gilman, President, announced here.

Based on a continuation of general business at current levels, Mr. Gilman predicted profitable operations for the company and the industry well into 1940, at least.

Emerging from an extension of their four-year construction and modernization program, Packard expended more than $2,000,000 in a continuation of these plans in 1939.

The company showed a loss in the first nine months of 1939 as a consequence of a temporary shut down to accommodate the yearly change in models.

During the past year, the industry as a whole showed a production record approximately 45 per cent over 1938.

During this same period Packard enjoyed an increase of 50.52 per cent in production.

Car shipments for 1939 totalled 76,366 units with a cash value approximating $60,000,000.

Competitive Bidding Wanted by Senator

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.) urged in the Senate that the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Securities Commission require competitive bidding for railroad bond issues.

He told the chamber that Morgan Stanley & Co., New York investment bankers, had "created a syndicate of some 70 or 80 bankers in the United States to prevent competition" in bidding for a $60,000,000 bond issue contemplated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

"In times past," he declared, "it has been customary for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Morgan Stanley & Co., and a clique of New York bankers who have controlled the railroads to buy these bonds without competitive bids.

Buick's Unfilled Orders Double Those of Year Ago

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation announced that its retail deliveries during the first 10 days of the current month totaled 5,653 units, compared with 3,626 for the like period last year.

Unfilled retail orders currently were reported as "approximately double those of a year ago."

Business Is Urged to Halt U. S. Debt Rise

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP)—W. Gibson Carey, Jr., President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged business men to "stand firmly on the absolute necessity "of halting increases in governmental debt" at the earliest possible moment."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Waukegan Chamber of Commerce, he suggested that business organizations refrain from asking or accepting Federal funds for special interests or local benefit. He also offered this general outline of a program for slashing expenses:

1. "Scrutinize closely the manifold activities of the Government with a view to curtailing and eliminating non-essentials, and increasing efficiency.
2. "Cancel the existing authority of Federal corporations to add indirectly to the public debt.
3. "Relinquish the increasing encroachment of the Federal Government upon the taxable resources of the state and local governments, so that they may obtain their own funds directly, rather than from the Federal Government.
4. "Reject proposals to create new Government spending agencies or new forms of Government expenditure.
5. "Require that Congress look at expenditures and revenues as a whole, with the objective of fixing a proper limit upon the total amount to be appropriated.
6. "Stop expenditures due to pressure exerted upon Congress and the Administration by local groups. I urge business organizations throughout the country to refrain from asking or even accepting Federal appropriations which are of a special interest nature or which are designed primarily for local benefit."

Banking Declared Natural Evolution Of American Way

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking in the United States was described as "a natural evolution of the American way" by Joseph E. Hughes of Tarrytown, N. Y., President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

Addressing the midwinter meeting of the Association, he said: "Until recently the dominant emphasis in American affairs has been the philosophy of localism. During the last few years, we have gone far in the other direction. We have seen the government assume rather complete control over money and bank credit.

"There has been a trend away from the fundamental principles of localism toward nationalism. Now the time has unquestionably come to emphasize the importaance of localism over nationalism. This country is too big and too diversified to be run successfully either by Government or business. America was not founded for dictatorship, nor for absolute nationalism.

"American banking is an essential part of our traditional localism—a natural evolution of the American way of doing things. The remarkable growth and expansion of our country has been made possible because thotsands of small communities, assisted by their local banks, have been aggressive in developing local business and local institutions. These local banks must continue to render this service if our American way of growth and expansion is to persist."

Bank Loans Expand After 3 Weeks' Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities had increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by $10,000,000, to a total of $4,363,000,000, in the week ended January 10.

The rise ended three weeks of declines which had interrupted a long series of increases. In the 101 cities, business loans have made a net advance of $448,000,000 in the last 21 weeks.

Major changes last week were increases of $21,000,000 in New York City and $10,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve District, and decreases of $5,000,000 each in the Atlanta and Dallas districts.

Auto Output Is Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in a survey of automobile plant activity reported that factory output for the present week would total 107,647 cars and trucks, compared with 110,169 last week and 92,046 units this week last year.

It attributed the decline to a curtailment of production early this week at the Janesville, Wis., plant of Chevrolet, due to heavy snows.

Newmont Mining Proposes Increase in Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Newmont Mining Co. have recommended to stockholders an increase in authorized common stock from 800,000 to 1,350,000 shares of $10 par in order to make shares available for distribution as a stock dividend at the rate of one share for each held.

The proposal will be voted on at the annual meeting on May 6 at Wilmington, Del.

The company is principally a holding concern with investments in mining enterprises.

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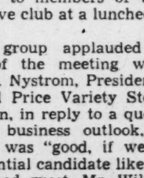

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Specializing in Furnished and Unfurnished House Rentals.
The WILLIAM WILSON Co.
49 N. Garfield Ave., Pasadena, Calif. SY 3-8111

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY SHOP
26 West Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 3358 Wants China, Bric-a-brac, Old-Fashioned Furniture, Paintings, Rugs. Highest prices paid.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR 7-8195.

FARMS FOR SALE

SHERBURNE, N. Y., Chenango Co.—90-acre farm, on main highway; 11-room dwelling, all improvements; well-kept outbuildings and tenant house; price $5000. MR. EDNA E. DART, owner.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorne, 632 No. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
(D. P. U. 5984)
Boston, January 16, 1940

Upon the petition of Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of contract for the purchase of gas from Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates for the period of one year from May 1, 1939, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing at its hearing room, 166 State House, Boston, on Monday, the twenty-second day of January current, at two-fifteen o'clock in the afternoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham, and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of the towns of Acton, Ayer, Bedford, Brookline, Concord, Groton, Lincoln, Littleton, Milton, Sudbury, Watertown, Wayland, Wellesley and Weston three days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, The Christian Science Monitor, Quincy Patriot Ledger and Waltham News-Tribune, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
(Sgd) ALLAN BROOKS
Secretary

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0838.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Single, double, one with fireplace and porch overlooking garden; bath adjoining; maid service; ping pong; beautiful private home; block subway; $6-$12; references. BO. 8-5798 (before 6 p. m.).

N. Y. C. (702 West End) at 94th Street (Apt. 4)—Two connecting, cheerful front; quiet, homelike; suitable 2 friends; $4.75 each.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3715.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1628 Col. Rd., Apt. 312—Choice double room with kitchen privileges and private entrance. Tel. Hobart 7443 evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Refined woman wishes position as companion to lady or care of convalescent; reference. Virginia 9-2463.

SOLOISTS

ELEANOR BERGER, Mezzo-Soprano. Experienced church soloist wishes position N. Y. C. or vicinity. Pupils accepted. 41-96 Gleane St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. HA. 6-1862.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 4-2560
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Read's
Dial 3-1151 ● Suburban ☎ Enterprise 3000

More than 500 values in our
84th MILL END SALE
Buy your Winter and Spring needs now at Great Savings
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS
SPECIAL WOMEN'S
Thriftcraft Hosiery
2 prs. $1.00
MAIN FLOOR

LONGINES
The World's Most Honored Watch
Henry C. Reid & Son
Broad St.

Buy Anything
$10 OR OVER
On SEARS
Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
172 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

Skates with shoes—$4.00 to $10.00
Sleds—$3.00 to $7.00
Skis—$2.50 to $7.00
Ski Poles—$1.50 to $2.50
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1806-1801

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
For All Things Electrical
Lamp Shades—also made to order and recovered
262 Greenwich Ave., Tel. 532

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

WALNUT LOAF CAKE
25c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
Spectator and Active Sportswear for Southern Climes.
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

FOOTWEAR
A Christmas Gift Appropriate for All
SLIPPERS ARCTICS
HOSIERY GOLF SHOES
EXQUISITE HANDBAGS
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

J. C. HOWARD & CO.
269 TRUMBULL STREET
The Perfect BAG
For a BOOKCASE or to carry a portable radio
Smart—Neat—Compact
Selective line of Ladies' Handbags $5 and up

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

Men's
Made-to-Measure
Clothes
STOCKWELL'S

We are having very special reduction on all our stock this month
STYLETEX CO.
19 Colony St. Phone 1931

ALICE LUTON
FACE CREAMS, blended by hand
FACE POWDERS, five shades
OIL SHAMPOO, results outstanding for use before and after permanent waves to keep the hair clean and soft.
383 BROAD STREET RETAIL DEPT.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

COMMUNITY STORE

MEATS
GROCERIES
VEGETABLES
FRUITS
Frosted foods a specialty
326 South Main Street Tel. 446

NEW BRITAIN

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 135 Temple St.

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-8158

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.
Mary C. Lasher Telephone 412

The Harper Method Shop
Shampooing, Manicuring, Finger and Water Waving, Permanent Waving Spiral and Croquignole Winds
528 West Ave., Street Floor, Frost Bldg.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585
1 to 5 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
408 Atlantic Street Stamford 9-2159

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
Our Famous
Mid-Winter Furniture Sale
Starts Saturday January 20th

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

95th Semi-Annual Sale
of Men's and Boys' Clothing
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Telephone 3-0349
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Wedding and Engagement Announcements. Christmas Cards. Calendars.
Printing of Every Description
Toms Road Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St. Next door to Palace Theatre

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're bound to make as thorough a clearance as possible and you're bound to reap some of the benefits, if you take advantage of the very low prices in our
January Clearance Sale
Now in Progress

Look for the Great January Values
Reductions in Every Department of the Store
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

January Clearance Sale
of Coats—Dresses—Shoes and Millinery.
Drastic price reductions.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

SAXE & FLOTO
Let our beautiful flowers convey your Valentine Message
41 West Main St., Phone 3-1112

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Flowers Are by Far the Best
VALENTINE
Feb. 14th is the day
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET

Watch for our
NUMBERED SALES
All through January
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Buy
GIFT FURNITURE
from "The House of Quality"
Easy Budget Payments
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

January
Clearance Sale
on
Lamps, China, Glass
Linens, Jewelry
and Handkerchiefs
BLUE BOY SHOP
119 STATE STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

BLACKBURN, Inc.
Offers You an Assured Source of Fuel
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
NIA. HUDSON COKE
AMBRICOAL
PHONE 4-9111

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Sales
Continue in All Departments, giving thrifty people large money saving opportunities.
It will pay you to investigate now
at McLEAN'S

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street
25th
Anniversary Sale
Watch for announcement of Spring Fashions in
Florsheim, I. Miller, Peacock Vitality and others

Master Markets Inc.
40 Main Street
All Nationally Advertised Products
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Fresh Vegetables and Meats
Baked Goods

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
● Grade A Milk
● Grade A Guernsey Milk
● Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
● Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 9280—3623

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-80c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
825½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BRONXVILLE'S FINE STATIONERS
Valentines
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Crane's Stationery—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

FERRIS RADIOS
Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD ROAD

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 102 Elmwood Avenue

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	O	M	I		A	S	H	U	R		
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	L	I	N	K	S	▨	D	E	L	T	A	

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
Your Charge Account Invited

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
LI. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekinds
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists on Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
280 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST

Flowers
WEDDINGS
ANNIVERSARIES
Delivered Anywhere
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
DELAWARE AT TUPPER WA. 3310

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Known for Good Meats
We know how to select good meat and how to cut it. Try our steaks!
Frosted Foods Vegetables
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. PHONE 9155

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Quality Shoe Sale
Nothing changed but the price
Same Shoes
FOOT REST—ENNA JETTICK
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Store-Wide
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
Buy Now and Save
ARGER-SINGER'S
The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Farhart Garage
Sales Buick *Service*
The Best in Used Cars
Gloversville Johnstown Amsterdam
Phone 4034 646 542
Fresh Meats **John H. Arnott** Fancy Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Premier Canned Vegetables and Fruits
PHONE 3343 178 KINGSBORO AVE.

NEW YORK

ITHACA

New Soap by LELONG
in Flower Odors
Six cakes for **$1.00**
for a limited time only
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

ROTHSCHILD'S
is now agent for
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS, Grocers
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

For Economy and Quality
Shop at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to
Kenmore Floral Co.

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

LONGINES
The World's Most Honored Watch
B. GLASSMAN, *Jeweler*
Watch Repairing—Jewelry Remodeling
1935 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

All Baking Done on the Premises
NORTH BALDWIN BAKERY
WM. REDER, Prop.
202 N. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.
Telephone Baldwin 3686
Cookies, Pies, Coffee Cakes
Prompt Attention to Special Orders

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
32 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
For Rockaway

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the entire Family
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

Share in the Profits you Help to Create
LET US COVER
with
INSURANCE
Fire Auto Liability Life
Thomas Maiphy Agency
40-18 Main Street FL. 9-0898
Convert your insurance premium into an investment.

For GRADUATION
See our Fine Selection of
WATCHES, RINGS and other appropriate gifts
K. F. DIEHL
41-47 MAIN STREET IND. 3-6236

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING—College Point

GRADUATION GIFTS
Watches, Class Rings, Pen Sets, Bracelets, Etc.
We have a wide selection
COLLEGE JEWELRY CENTRE
15-15 122ND STREET IND. 3-3571

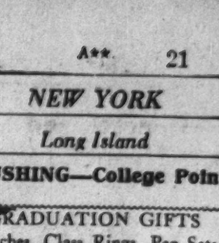
FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FI 9-6977 FI 9-6997

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7913

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5673

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Snyder-Garvey
INC.
"THE RELIABLE STORE"
Expansion Sale
Up to **50%** *Savings*
on all merchandise
SALE ON THROUGH FEB. 10TH
RADIOS WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS IRONERS
RANGES VACUUM CLEANERS
45 SO. MAIN ST. PH. FREE 5414
Corset Sale! FLEXEES
Reg. $7.50 — $8.00
Other Famous Make Foundations Greatly Reduced
Van Roon's
25 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook; 90 S. Main St., Freeport; 40 E. Main St., Bay Shore

Announcing
this Month's
Clearance Sale
Prices Greatly Reduced
LITWAK'S
80 SO. MAIN STREET
FREEPORT

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CARL GROEPLER'S
SERVICE STATION
Expert Automobile Repairs
Wheel Alignment
Cor. N. Main and Davis St. Ph. Free. 2888

FREEPORT—Wantagh

NEW Cars—Used Cars
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Wantagh Motors, Inc.
Sunrise Highway, Wantagh
Tel. Wantagh 25

GREAT NECK

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carol Green's
WINTER
Clearance Sale
Save Up to 40%
Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Jewelry, Sweaters and Skirts, Negligees and Robes.
JANUARY CORSET SALE
CONTINUED
Free Fittings and Alterations
253 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD • 60 So. Main St. FREEPORT

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Electrician
CHARLES R. MOLE
Licensed Electrical Contractor
Wiring Fixtures Appliances
70 Ellison Avenue, Roosevelt, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 6227

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE *Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-8423

NEWTOWN 9-8731—8732—8733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Stationery
SPORTING GOODS
JUVENILE FURNITURE
Toys, Games and Greeting Cards
GERSTENHABER'S
Estab. 19 years
84-28 Roosevelt Ave. 84-05 Roosevelt Ave.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Dramatic Savings
QUEEN'S
January Fur Sale

#638	Black Persian Lamb Coat	$325.00—	Now $243.75
#668	Grey Persian Lamb Coat	315.00—	245.00
#322	Jap Mink	250.00—	193.00
#645	Skunk Tipped	215.00—	175.00
#650	Beaver	395.00—	315.00
#610	Black Caracul	225.00—	168.75
#566	Marmot	82.50—	61.88
#580	Mink Dyed Muskrat	135.00—	101.25

Also Jackets from $20 up
Limited Quantities. Select while stocks are complete.
37-41 82ND STREET

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemever 9-0150

FAST 2-HOUR CLEANING
Service at No Extra Cost
We have installed a complete new Scientific Cleaning Unit!
GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
We Call For and Deliver
83-23 37 Ave. HA. 4-5503

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK

Our Make of Chocolates and Old Time Candy
MUELLER'S
82 Atlantic Avenue

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

ELIZABETH
Dresses $6.95 and $7.95
CAROLYN ALDER
Hats $1.95 to $5.95
Trixy Foundation Garments
23 BROADWAY LYN. 4689-R

Gas, Oil and Grease

Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

FUEL OIL
Kerosene, Coal, Koppers Coke
Lynbrook Fuel Co.
50 FOREST AVE., LYNBROOK
Day Phone 890—Night Call 2041—5459

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2176 Manhasset, L. I.

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 140
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
Village Chevrolet, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

Queens Phone— Fieldstone 3-0362
Nassau Phones— Floral Park 361 Garden City 377
VULCAN CERTIFIED FUEL COKE
COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres.
Van Buren Ave. off Jericho Turnpike

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dunstatter's January Sale
Suits and Overcoats
Drastic Reductions
Manhattan Shirt Sale
Florsheim Shoe Sale
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills
116-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

FRANK H. DUNSTATTER, Inc.

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose — Mallory Hats —
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA AND MYRTLE AVENUES

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 Jamaica Avenue
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bonded Member F. T. D.
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
86-06 117th Street

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Huettinger's Beauty Salon

Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3164 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
121 East Boston Post Road

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2800

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 7 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN YOU THINK of Quality CHILDREN'S APPAREL Think of
LIEBMAN'S
Cor. Main and Church Sts.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R 9661

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Jewelry
Silverware
China
Repairs a Specialty
496 Main Street
LENOX NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7943

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
8 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

LATEST FASHIONS

bunny sherman
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

POSTUM
CARL'S DELICATESSEN
544 86th St. SH. 8-6677

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
245 Columbus Ave., New York City ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn MAin 4-0063-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

La Lorraine
BEAUTY SALON
2852 Broadway, Cor. 111th St.
Telephone CA 8-3803 for Appointment

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

STAPLETON

Educational and Instructive Toys
MARY ARNOLD
87 BEACH ST., Opp. Liberty Theatre
Party Favors—Playing Cards
Greeting Cards and School Supplies
Gibraltar 7-2110

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PELHAM

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8389 211 WOLFS LANE

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Delicious Meals Served
LUELLA J. BERESFORD
Only the Finest Food served
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
TEL. PELHAM 1782

PORT CHESTER

January White Sale
Fruit of the Loom Sheets and Pillow Cases
at our *low* price
Come in and stock up your Linen Closet
KAPLAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
36 No. Main St. Telephone Port Chester 2100

For exceptional values
Semi-Annual Food and Grocery Carnival
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NORTH MAIN STREET

26th Annual Clearance Sale
Drastic Reductions
"Prinzess make" coats NOW from $29.95, were to $50.00.
Streger's Emerson Co.
107 NO. MAIN STREET

A Sale
on DRESSES from **$3.95** up
and HATS from **$1.95** up
LILLIAN SHOP
227 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

OUR
DELICIOUS DESSERTS
help busy housewives!
Assorted Cakes and Cookies
Appetizing Pastries
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

VAN DYK
H. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S MID-WINTER FURNITURE SALE
A marvelous opportunity to furnish the home, with furniture and furnishings of fine quality, and still keep within the budget!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marinoff
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

FIRE AUTOMOBILE
Rosenberg & Kahn
INSURANCE
"Service That Excels"
2 Cannon Street Phone 998
LIABILITY BURGLARY

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

How Does Your Garden Grow? Or is that a silly question for January? In the
Saltford Flower Shop
18 CANNON STREET
you will find Spring has already arrived.
Phone 538

WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 MAIN STREET
Clearance Sale
of Coats, Dresses and Accessories

LINDLEY J. KEITH
EDWIN H. KEITH
INSURANCE
Life, Annuities, Fire, Automobile
Consult us for any insurance advice
7 New Market St. Est. 1914 Tel. 784

Your Men's Shop
is featuring a
Clearance Sale
of Sportswear and Apparel
for men and young men
FLEMING'S
COR. CANNON AND LIBERTY STS.

The Up-To-Date Co.'s
Final Clearance Sale
Is Now Going On
278 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes Cleaners, etc.

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 36 Phones Monroe 6616

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINEST FUEL OIL COAL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
PHONE GEN. 20 . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Monroe 3936-J 115 Westland Ave.
Charles Gillette
BUILDER
of Moderate Priced Homes
Financing arranged under F. H. A. and other places

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver. Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Charles J. Goyert & Co., Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3736
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

PLUMBING • HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Call and Deliver 12-Hour Service
The ROSS TAILORS and FURRIERS
Cleaning and Dyeing
Tel. 3355 2 Garth Road
SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 7000—W. P. 8800

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Tom. S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
Blue Coal — Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 572 Yard 4038 Office, 47 Third Street Yard, 3130 7th Ave.
Furnace and Range Oils

UTICA

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Luggage Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 231

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Our PERMANENTS make "A Lovelier You"
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Pauldine Avenue Phone 8810

NIFFÉ
100 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 7270
DRESSES and SPORT CLOTHES
Made to Order
Alterations and Remodeling
Special Seamstress Dept. for reconditioning college and debutante wardrobes, repairing and making children's clothes, general household mending.
COLONY THEATRE BLDG.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5730

TEL. DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS W. P. 260
Full line of toiletries and those many things you've grown accustomed to buying in the drug store.
MAIN, COR. MAMARONECK AVE.

LARSEN'S
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
58 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3369

Heating—Plumbing—Ventilation
to solve your heating problems is our business
HENRY·F·RAAB INC
48 Lake St., W. P. 7740-1

Storewide Clearance Sale!
SUITS and OVERCOATS
as low as $19.00
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

The Philip L. Sniffen Company
PRINTERS
6 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. White Plains 8803

YONKERS

HEINZ KETCHUP
Quality Food at Lowest Prices
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway
Tel. Yonkers 9138

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
2574—2575—2576—2577
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Colors in a Peacock's Tail Come From?

The colors we see in the peacock's tail are not dyes or pigments. Indeed, the colors are not in the feathers at all, but result, rather, from an effect the fine filaments of the feathers have on light, somewhat as drops of water bring out the rainbow colors in the sunlight.

It might be well to note here that the gorgeous iridescent peacock plumes under discussion are not really tail feathers—they are tail coverts, or feathers overlying the tail feathers.

The colors in the large semicircular fan-like disc which the tail coverts form when erected, result from the diffraction and interference of light. The interference effects of light were first shown in laboratory experiment by Young, in 1802.

Young illuminated two narrow slits that were parallel and very close together. The light through these slits falling on a white screen produced a series of colored bands parallel to the slits. Covering one slit caused the bands to disappear, showing that the effect was due to waves of light from the two slits which alternately reinforced and destroyed one another. When wave crest meets another, the light is reinforced; when crest meets trough, one interferes with the other.

Light passing through narrow slits is diffracted or deflected. The smaller the wavelength and the farther apart the openings are placed, the less is the deflection. Light of different colors has different wavelengths, red being the longest and violet the shortest. White light is made up of all the colors of the rainbow. When white light passes through parallel fine slits, or is reflected from finely veined or grooved surfaces, the various wavelengths that make up white light are deflected by different amounts, and we see the rainbow colors.

The iridescence of mother-of-pearl is due to the presence of

fine groovings on the surface. The nacre is deposited in extremely thin successive layers, leaving a set of very fine parallel ridges which diffract the light and cause the lovely play of colors.

The colors seen in the tail coverts of the peacock, in the wings of certain butterflies, in the breast feathers of pigeons, etc., are all similarly caused by the breaking up of white light into its spectrum or rainbow colors.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Manly Manners

Where Would You Find—

1. A large inhabited island where there are no trees?
2. A panda?
3. The greatest example of erosion in the world?
4. The United States Naval Academy?
5. The highest mountain in the world?
6. The only remaining wonders of the so-called Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?
7. Monticello?
8. Lake Como?
9. The Bear Who Walks Like a Man?
10. The Pine Tree State?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Daily Anecdote

Lost in His Art

There are some men of artistic temperament who at times become so wrapped up in their art as to be entirely oblivious of their surroundings. Such a man was Ernst Perabo, at one time a prominent pianist and teacher in Boston.

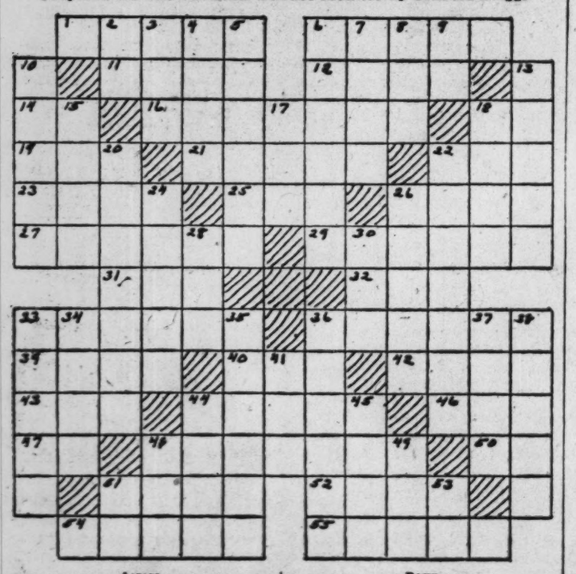
Perabo was once invited to a social function at the home of one of Boston's wealthy families. During the evening the hostess showed him a grand piano which she had recently acquired. Perabo sat down and began to play. The tone enchanted him, and he kept on playing.

The evening passed away and refreshments were served. But Perabo played on. The guests departed—but Perabo played on.

Eventually the hostess tapped him gently on the shoulder and asked him whether he would like a sandwich before going home. And Perabo returned to earth.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Ruth's mother-in-law?
6—Who was founder of Tekoa (I Chron. 2:24)?
11—What bird walks awkwardly but is a graceful swimmer?
13—What does a pluviometer measure?
14—Exist.
16—Jacob saw angels ascending and descending what in his vision (pl.)?
18—Symbol for iron is what?
19—What is used for a floor covering?
21—What is a river of China?
22—What small violin was formerly used by dancing masters?
23—Where are the Tang-la Mountains?
25—Collection of sayings is what?
26—Five kings hid from Joshua in what?
27—Who was third son of Kohath (Ex. 6:18)?
29—Who is one mentioned in I Chron. 6:46?
31—What is a public proclamation or edict?
32—Where is Anniston (abbr.)?
33—Small flower is what?
36—What is a product of photosynthesis?
39—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
40—A stroke of success is what?
42—What is a leveret?
43—Bitter vetch is what?
44—One of Moirai would be what?
46—Where is Drammen (abbr.)?
47—What suffix indicates object of an action?
48—What is a manufacturing city of Indiana?
50—You and I.
51—What is a county of western Colorado?
52—Two-toed sloth is what?
54—What do you call a golf course?
56—What Greek letter corresponds to English "d"?

Down

2—While.
3—What bird went to sea with the Pussy-Cat in a pea-green boat?
4—What Dutch painter was born in 1632?
5—Powhatan was what?
6—What are spheres of action?
7—What artist is famous for his marionettes?
8—In speaking of Biblical Shavsha, what possessive pronoun would you use?
9—What prefix signifies "not"?
10—Who was wife of Abraham?
13—Who was one of the twelve apostles?
15—What do you call special genius of a poet?
17—Who was a son of Jacob?
18—How many pins are used in game of quintet?
20—What are lowest of the anthropoid apes?
23—What island in Red Sea is quarantine station for pilgrims to Mecca?
24—What is the palm cockatoo of Australia called?
28—What was one of most ancient cities of Assyria (Gen. 10:11)?
28—Unity.
30—A milliner deals in what (sing.)?
33—What London street is now center of district for newspapers and printing offices?
34—What is name of a commune of France?
35—What was first name of Gainsborough, English painter?
36—What is name of a city of Oklahoma?
37—What bird is usually glossy black?
38—What was a city of Dan, in Mt. Ephraim, near Ajalon (Judges 1:35)?
41—What town was in extreme south of Judah (Josh. 15:29)?
44—What is name of a lake of Ireland?
45—What was name of fourth wife of Henry VIII?
48—Female of domestic fowl is what?
49—What is a river of Sweden?
51—What is third note of diatonic scale?
53—What State is east of Nevada (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

No Ration Cards for London's Pigeons

Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, A. R. P. S., London

A Verse for Today . . .

See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good, both among yourselves, and to all men. — I THES. 5:15.

Odds and Ends

Playgrounds

The United States has a total of 20,440 organized playgrounds for the safety of its children.

Red Heads

About 3 per cent of the people of North America have red hair, a percentage that hasn't varied to any extent in many years.

Proverbs of Freedom

None is to be deemed free who has not perfect self-command.—Greek.

To speak his thoughts is every man's right.—Greek.

Who has lost his freedom has nothing else to lose.—German.

Better a bean and freedom, than comfits and slavery.—German.

The good man alone is free; and all bad men are slaves.—Maxim of the Stoics.

The most magnificent palace would appear to him a prison who was confined to it.—Turkish.

None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe that they are free.—German.

Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free.—French.

In a free country there is much complaint with little suffering; in a despotism much suffering but little complaint.—Giles' Proverbs.

Better Government

What was the guiding thought of Benjamin Franklin in his conception of a better government among men? In his remarks to the French Ministry, in March, 1778, he gave answer to this question in these noble words:

"He who shall introduce into public affairs the principles of primitive Christianity will change the face of the world."

Daily Quotation

TO rejoice in the prosperity of another is to partake of it.—W. AUSTIN.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Iceland.
2. It is a small raccoon-like animal of the southeastern Himalayas.
3. The Grand Canyon, in Arizona; one of the scenic wonders of the world. It is 200 miles long, averages 12 miles wide and 1 mile deep.
4. Annapolis, Maryland.
5. Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, soars 29,141 feet.
6. The Sphinx and the Pyramids in Egypt.
7. The home of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Virginia.
8. It is in Lombardy in Northern Italy.
9. Russia.
10. Maine.

A Rich Lode

The famous Comstock lode of Nevada has produced nearly $800,000,000 in gold and silver.

In Lighter Vein

On to the Dance

Included in the training now going on in our camps is that of passing a message "along the line." All ex-soldiers will remember the exercise, and how the original message got changed as it was whispered by one man to another. It is even more difficult when wearing gas masks. Recently a certain battalion was lying in open order, and from the extreme left an officer sent the message: "Send reinforcements. We are going to advance."

Slowly the message went from one gas mask to the other. The officer at the far end of the line was eventually told: "Send three and fourpence. We are going to a dance!"—Kentish Mercury.

Not So Good

The explorer, bowing low, approached the savage chief.

"I come to you from beyond the sunset," the white man began ceremoniously, "from the Great White King——"

"Tell me," interrupted the chief, "why don't you guys do something about the punk radio programs you send over here?"—Tit-Bits.

Three Umbrellas

The husband was setting off on a business trip and had decided to take three umbrellas with him.

"Why three umbrellas, dear?" asked the wife.

"Well, one to leave in the station, one to be left on the train, and the third in case it rains," he explained.

Age of Specialization

Joe: "Is this a second-hand store?
Dealer: "Yes, sir!"
Joe: "Well, I want a new one for my watch."—Montreal Star.

Fitting

Wife: "Did you take care of the dry-cleaning bill, John?"
Husband: "Certainly. I paid spot cash."

Uncomfortable

"How did you solve the problem of guests staying too long?"
"The problem solved itself after we bought some modernistic furniture."

They Say—

The easier the car is on the eyes, the harder it is on the pocketbook.

Little Chauncey

"At any rate, you are consistent in what you say."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Repayment

Shreveport, La.

A number of years ago a young bride took into her home a negro maid from the country. As the bride had a position in town, a maid trained in the art of cooking and housekeeping would have better suited her needs, but she hired this maid because she was impressed with the earnest desire of the woman to educate the five children she had brought with her from the country.

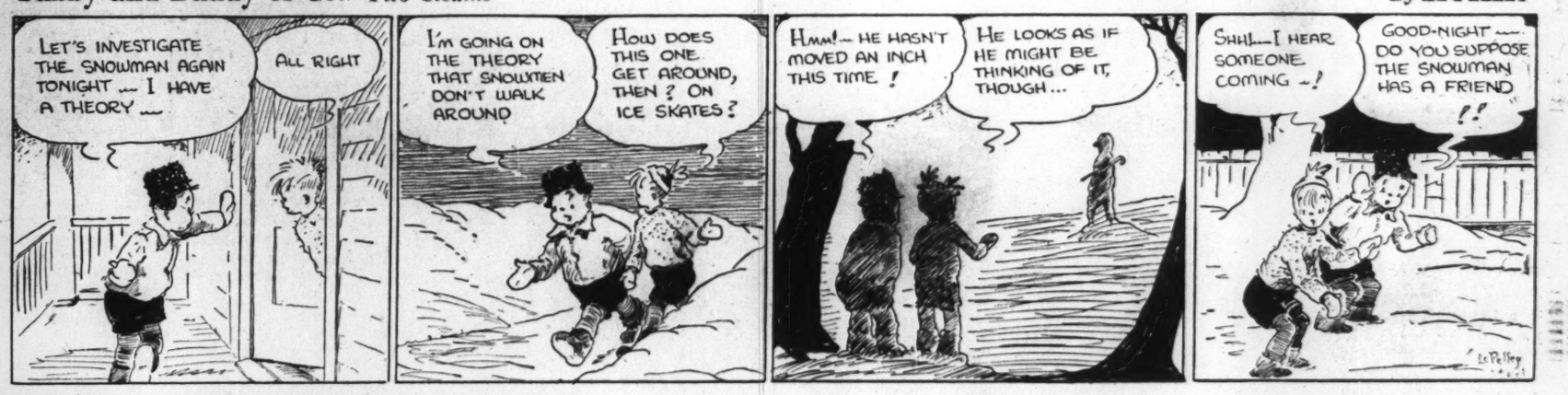
The maid was quick to learn, and soon she remarked to her mistress that being in her employ was the nearest she had ever come to complete contentment.

Among other things, the mistress taught the maid to make pies. And in the years that have gone by since that first position, this woman has developed a thriving pie business of her own. She has fulfilled her mission of giving her children an education, and she delivers her pies in a new car bought from her earnings. But ever so often she calls that first kind mistress, who now lives in a small house which she keeps herself, and says: "Mrs. B——, I'm coming to clean your kitchen today."

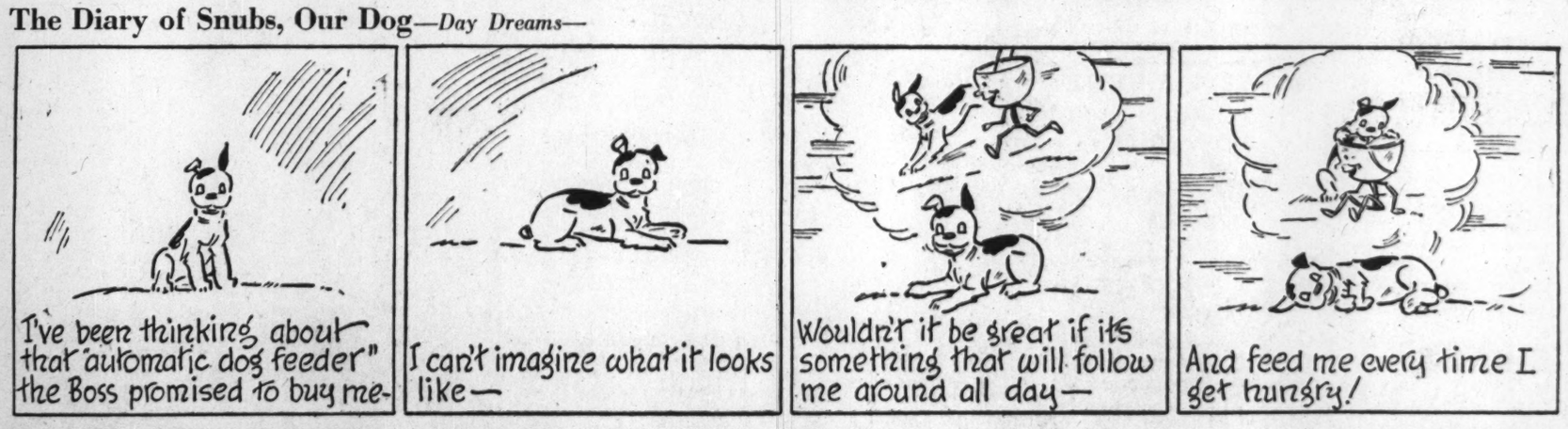
Shortly, the shiny new car will be parked in the driveway, and the owner of the pie business will be busy in Mrs. B——'s kitchen, paying a debt of gratitude which through the years could not be forgotten.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Sleuths*

By LE PELLEY


LET'S INVESTIGATE THE SNOWMAN AGAIN TONIGHT — I HAVE A THEORY —
ALL RIGHT
I'M GOING ON THE THEORY THAT SNOWMEN DON'T WALK AROUND
HOW DOES THIS ONE GET AROUND, THEN? ON ICE SKATES?
HMM!— HE HASN'T MOVED AN INCH THIS TIME!
HE LOOKS AS IF HE MIGHT BE THINKING OF IT, THOUGH...
SHH!—I HEAR SOMEONE COMING—!
GOOD-NIGHT— DO YOU SUPPOSE THE SNOWMAN HAS A FRIEND?!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Day Dreams*


I've been thinking about that "automatic dog feeder" the Boss promised to buy me—
I can't imagine what it looks like—
Wouldn't it be great if it's something that will follow me around all day—
And feed me every time I get hungry!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Koala Proved Seaworthy*

By THE HAGERS

"CAPTAIN, I'D LIKE TO SAIL WITH YOU, AND BE A MEMBER OF THE CREW,
UNTIL AUSTRALIA'S SHORES WE REACH, "THERE YOU CAN LEAVE ME ON THE BEACH."
KOALA THEN GAVE CAPTAIN BILL AN EXHIBITION OF HIS SKILL.
THE CAPTAIN ROARED, "I'VE FOUND AT LAST A LANDLUBBER WHO'LL CLIMB THE MAST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Between Economy and Taxes

It may be too soon to say that governmental economy has become popular in the United States. Few candidates for office are appealing for votes with promises to save. Senator Robert A. Taft has made balancing the Federal budget a primary plank in his platform, but Mr. Taft seems to be more interested in setting forth a platform he believes in than in getting elected. Yet economy may become popular. Some local elections are showing that the people are turning away from spending. And the action of the House of Representatives in cutting $94,500,000 from the Independent Offices Supply Bill is at least a straw in the wind.

The temper of the House in rejecting efforts to restore items for which strong cases could be made was something new in recent Congressional history. We do not mean to say that the Appropriations Committee and the House have made all the savings possible or even the right savings. But the conviction said to be growing in Congress that "drastic retrenchment is the best answer to the fiscal problem" is encouraging. Even though Senator Harrison's plan for getting Congress to consider outgo and income at the same time seems to be blocked by House opposition, the need for economy is being felt.

The fact is that the Government is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, between new taxes in an election year and economy. The spenders are still talking about the value of deficits and Paul V. McNutt only this week in Boston said it took courage and vision to go into debt to make up for the lag in private investment. But that argument falls now on unresponsive ears. Whatever the merit of an unbalanced budget in the worst depression years, it should be plain that with the return of good business there should be an approach to a balanced budget. Also it should be plain now that only by encouragement of private investment will full recovery and employment be won.

As for courage, Congress seems now to fear economy less than new taxes. It might be willing to go on borrowing except that the national debt is already close to the $45,000,000,000 limit. And to raise that limit this year might be almost as unpopular as laying on taxes. The evidence on Congressional economy is not unmixed. There will be temptations to spend. But if the people back home really want economy they can get it. If it becomes the vogue Congress will follow the style.

Arresting the Barb

Backward, turn backward, Oh [letter] in your flight.

Second thoughts may be best. But what if the letter which ought to have contained them is already in the mail? Today, with planes flying the mail, a sorry sender may realize that he has indeed "shot an arrow into the air" in a too-quickly-sealed envelope. And he probably knows it will come to earth, and knows all too well where. If he would make certain that he will not find it again "in the heart of a friend," he may take steps, or even the wings of telegraphy, to overtake it.

Postmaster A. E. Holliday of Laramie, Wyoming, may have saved many a friendship, prevented many a wound, by bringing to public attention the fact that letters can be recovered from the mail by the sender and that postal regulations do not forbid such recovery. Post-office practice even provides for use of the telegraph to overtake the missive that may be a missile.

That is not to say that the postal authorities can guarantee the return of our epistolary mistakes, or can save us from those impulses that turn ink to acid. George Herbert said: "He thinks not well that thinks not again." He could have said: He writes not well that writes not kindly. We all sense, when the letter-box lid clamps down again, that if we have been so unwise as to seal into the envelope anything we would have been wise enough to seal on the lips, that envelope can only be "opened by mistake." So it is semi-comforting to learn that, unlike the spoken word, the word written in haste may possibly be retrieved if it be soon repented.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the Nebraska Power Company of Omaha which, after employing fifteen temporary salesmen for ninety days, advertised and obtained other jobs for them because of their proven ability. "Public service" of a type that will pay dividends in public good will.

It May Seem Strange

One reason there's a new Cabinet in Tokyo is that the old one failed to acquire a sufficient measure of American good will for Japan. It may seem strange, therefore, that the early pronouncements on foreign policy by Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Araki add so little to the prospect of American-Japanese agreement. The Premier evidently wishes Americans to believe that Japan would sacrifice a vital trade treaty rather than alter by a hair's breadth its Chinese policy. So he says that policy is "fixed," while his Foreign Minister mentions the possibility of Japan's finding a friend in unpopular Russia. This, it is obviously hoped, may produce anxiety in America and make bargaining with Washington easier for Tokyo. There is really nothing strange about this technique except that diplomats so often try it before getting down to the brass tacks which they know must be driven before the bargaining can end successfully.

Dealing With Machines

The voters of Louisiana have just let the Huey Long machine know that they are in a position, if not to defeat it, at least to give it a very tight squeeze. Governor Earl K. Long, brother of the one-time Senator and leader of what remains of the machine, has run ahead of a divided field in the primary, it is true, but if the opposition vote should center on the runner-up, Sam H. Jones, in the run-off election, it would be many thousands more than enough to nominate him on his reform plaform.

The maintenance of free and clean government in any State or municipality is of importance to the Nation at large as a matter of example. But there is also a further connection between the quality of government in the Federal realm and in local jurisdictions all over the country.

Three years or more ago, under the stress of an oncoming political campaign, the Roosevelt Administration let up on the pressure it had been exerting to bring Louisiana scandals to light. Just recently it has made a bow to the Hague machine in New Jersey by the appointment of James H. R. Cromwell, prospective senatorial candidate, as Ambassador to Canada. The concessions a national administration is tempted to make to local machines for its own ends depend in large measure upon the amount of strength the local constituency gives to the machine.

Conversely, it has been shown that the Federal Government can, by legitimate means, bring a strong influence to bear to help improve the quality of municipal government where there is local co-operation. The overthrow of the long-established corrupt Pendergast organization in Kansas City received great if not controlling impetus from the fact that United States District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan acted with the support of the Department of Justice. The work of obtaining the indictments and convictions which have put the Long machine on the defensive in Louisiana has been headed by O. John Rogge, an Assistant United States Attorney General.

Thus better government of all the parts can help and be helped by good government of the whole.

The Toll Is Still Too High

The value of Registrar Goodwin's never-ceasing campaign for more moderate driving speeds on Massachusetts highways, plus the various safety drives conducted throughout the State, is clearly evident in the recent announcement that motor accident fatalities in the Commonwealth dropped to a seventeen-year low in 1939.

While 599 such accidents occurred during the past year, a total still far too high, the 1939 record shows a 37 per cent decrease since 1934, despite a sharp increase in car registrations.

For several years Mr. Goodwin has enforced his departmental rule limiting daytime speeds to a 50-mile-an-hour maximum and night-time automobile travel to 45 miles an hour, with suspension of driving privileges the penalty for disobedience.

Yet the motorist, the State and the pedestrian are duty bound to work cooperatively in 1940 for a sharper reduction in the motor accident toll. The motorist must do his part by exercising additional care, particularly during the remaining winter months; the State must continue to eliminate unsafe road conditions, and the pedestrian must observe all safety rules, not the least of which is to walk facing oncoming traffic when traveling on State highways and by wearing clothing making him visible to motorists at night.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many groups and peoples, these days, are striving to promote peace. Is it not true that peace, like health and happiness, cannot be sought as an objective? Because peace is a natural condition subsequent to fulfilling the Christian demands. Peace is not the absence of war; rather is peace the evidence, in a practical way, that the evil in men's lives can be driven out; the evidence that those who choose to lift their lives above attempted enslavement can find the strength and wisdom to prove that evil is powerless before good. Let us not preach peace, let us, rather, practice the Golden Rule. In the degree that the Rule is practiced we shall inevitably have peace. There cannot be more peace on earth until there is more brotherliness expressed.

A very definite unselfish behavior must crowd warfare off the stage of the human drama, a longing for peace will not do it. And will it not be discovered that no nation or person of itself, or for itself, can secure peace? May it not be discovered that the desire to remain aloof from the struggle that the small are making against the strong is one of the means of postponing the coming of peace? May it not also be discovered that only as we become willing to join the Christian world in a supreme attempt to bring freedom and peace to all mankind shall we find peace for ourselves?

Kirkwood, Mo. FRED DARLEY

"Texas Has Grown Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest and (I hope I may be forgiven) not a little pride, the story, "Texas Has Grown Up," in the Wide Horizon column of The Christian Science Monitor.

As the writer said, we could write indefinitely about "things to be found here in this great empire"; such things as advanced educational systems, valuable porcelain and rare book collections. Texas, like all other States and countries, abounds with material for the pen of the story writer.

In mentioning rare book collections the author omitted to say anything about the world-famous Robert Browning collection housed in the Carroll Library building of Baylor University in Waco, Texas. This is the largest and finest Browning collection in the world and was gathered by Dr. Armstrong of Baylor who is recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities on Browning.

Many famous personages have visited the Browning room at Baylor University, of whom the following are a few: Prince William of Sweden, Ruth Bryan Owen, Josephus Daniels, Galli Curci, Nazimova, Helen Hayes, Eva Le Gallienne.

I came to Texas from England immediately after the World War and have had the great privilege of seeing Texas "grow up," spiritually as well as materially.

H. L. D.

El Paso, Texas

Communism in the A. S. U.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I've been in a bad mood ever since I saw the report of the American Student Union Convention in Wisconsin during Christmas week. I've belonged to the A. S. U for four years, ever since it began. I started the chapter in my school and gave up a lot of my time to it. It was just becoming a swell organization supported by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia and all the other big liberals in the country.

We never heard any talk of Communism in our organization until Dies started calling us Communists—then we found it hard to get any more members. Some of our members began to believe it and withdrew. To add to it all the Reds who'd never heard of the A. S. U. decided it was a Red organization and ran to join it. Out of about 100 members in our chapter, there were about ten Communists just before Christmas. But none of us went down to the election meeting, so all three of our delegates were Communists. That happened all over the country, so the Convention passed a resolution condemning "Finnish aggression." Naturally all of us are resigning, and now the A. S. U. really is a Communist organization.

New York A. N.

Mirror of World Opinion

Should U. S. Trade Its Gold?

Our millions of cars and trucks roll on rubber: we grow none in the United States. Our vast steel output depends on manganese: we have little in usable form. Our famed mass production would falter without tungsten: we haven't enough quickly available. Much of our reserve food is stored in tin cans: we must import our tin. Our fine machines require chromium and nickel alloys: we have little chromium or nickel within our borders.

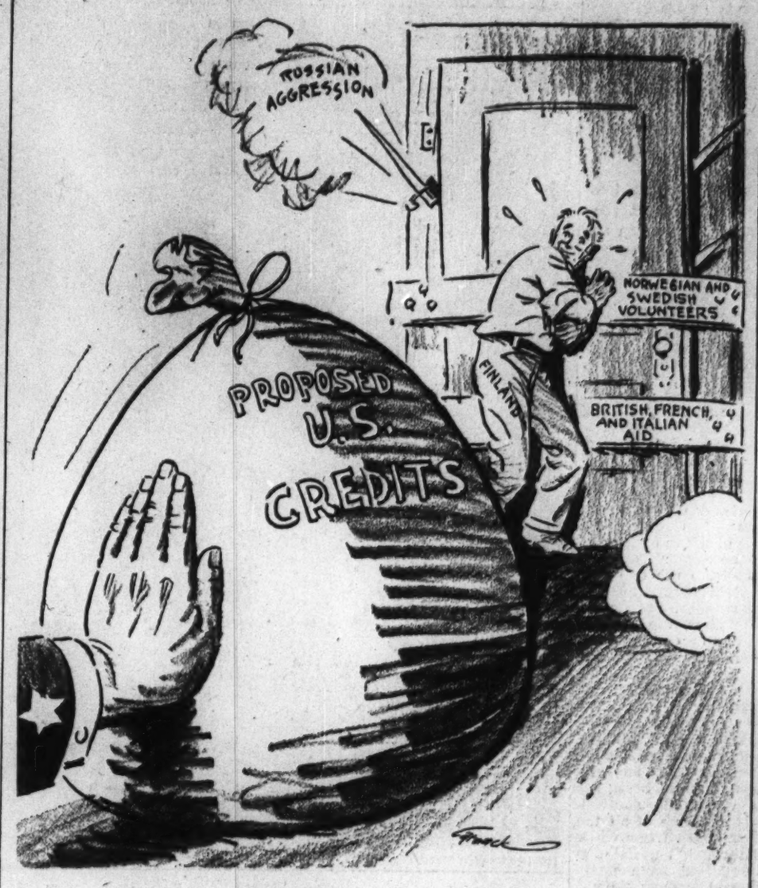
Stock piles of these and other strategic materials which must be wholly or largely imported would constitute the country's first line of defense in time of need.

For this purpose, Congress has authorized the spending of $100,000,000 over a period of four years. So far, only $10,000,000 has been appropriated. Military men state that we need at least $350,000,000 worth of stock piles to be safe, and many experts double that figure.

Even $350,000,000 sounds like a lot of money, to store metal and material. But we already have one metal stored in this country: gold, $17,000,000,000 of it, in that hole in the ground in Kentucky. If we were blockaded, or if other nations decided to outlaw gold, about all we could use it for would be wedding rings and dental inlays. The soft yellow metal would be of no avail to our stalling industries, starving for strategic materials from across blockaded seas. We would be like a man on an island with lots of jewelry but lacking carpentry tools.

If we took 2 per cent of that gold—one-fiftieth of it—to invest in and store strategic materials, we would be safe. That is something for us, and Congress, to think about.—*American Magazine.*

Strength for the Barricade!



You Get to Know a Place in Winter

Every time I run into people studying the winter sports playground bulletins in the Grand Central Station, here in New York, or hear people on the bus talking about getting out into the country for a week end, I remember the time my father invited me to go up to the country place with him in the dead of winter.

I had never seen our place in winter. Only in summer, shaded by the surrounding woods, with flowers blooming, the air filled with the wheel and dash of butterflies, the low, lazy sound of bees and locusts. If the summer had been hot and dry we had to be careful of the water, for the springs that fed our reservoir sometimes ran low. We got our warning from the brook, which really had no connection with the water supply but there were certain places in it that we watched, to tell by; and if you could see gravel, almost dry, around certain moss-grown rocks in the brook, and a little shoal of sand up above the bridge, that was our signal to be careful for presently we should find that the water-mark on the inside of the reservoir was lower than it should be.

Those were the things I associated with the place in the country. So when my father invited me to journey up with him for a couple of days I was excited, because I knew everything I would see would be different. But I had no idea how different. I couldn't have imagined.

* * *

It began down in the town. A man from the livery stable met us. He kept talking about how the milkman waked him up early with my father's telegram written out in lead pencil on a piece torn from his account book. They had telephoned the message to his house from the railroad junction, as the telegraph office in the town didn't open until 10 o'clock. The livery stable man felt excited about getting a telegram. Said he had never got many. He added, smiling at me as he tucked a tremendous buffalo robe around me, that it made him feel important.

He drove us up through the town and if I hadn't known we were where we were I could have thought we'd made a mistake and were in a town I'd never seen. Everything looked so different. The houses, without leafed-out trees around them, seemed so much nearer the street. Some houses we never saw at all in the summer stood forth as if they had been built just lately, their windows shuttered in unpainted white pine blinds, and all the trees that hid them in summer just guardian hands, thin-veined and protective, upstretched about them.

We turned in at our gate. The bank of the brook, hidden in the woods in summer, seemed right by the edge of the road. "Look!" yelled the livery stable man, pointing with his whip. I looked and saw a slender red fox trotting across the road a few yards ahead of the horse. The fox looked over her shoulder at us with a bright stare, as much as to say, "Remember, it is you who are the intruders here—not I." She trotted jauntily off the road into the underbrush; you could follow the line of her fire-bright body as she went up the hill, intently, like a dog going on an exciting errand.

"Well, how do you like that?" asked Father, smiling kindly at me, for he knew I had never seen many live foxes running through the woods.

* * *

We crossed over the bridge. There were rimes of ice around some of the stones where I was accustomed to sit in the summer, paddling. And at the edges of the brook, where the current had hollowed out little places under tree roots and moss-grown earth, there were slender icicles. But the brook tinkled loudly as it splashed along. I noticed that it was a higher, freer tinkle than sounded in summer. I suppose it was because the woods were so still, that everything seemed more clearcut in tone.

In summer we never could have seen the whole house from the bridge. Now we could. Over the balcony outside my mother's bedroom a neighbor woman, told to open the house and build fires for us, had flung a couple of quilts to air in the sunshine. I could read all the letters in the motto carved under the peak of the roof. "God's Providence Is Mine Inheritance," it read in German. I hadn't the least idea that a day would come when there would be a World War and my father would be genuinely troubled about keeping a German motto carved on the front of his house.

There was a knock at the back door. It was the grocery man. I was so glad to see him. My best friend, I think, for he had taught me to drive his horse. "I was just going by—I heard you folks were coming today—thought I'd drop in and say howde-do." He told me the store cat had quite a few new kittens. "All with stripes except one black one. Maybe your Pa'll let you take the black one back to the city with you. I remember you always was partial to black kitties."

My father was glad to see him, too. "If you're coming up this way this afternoon you might bring me by a bag of Northern Spies to have to eat in the evenings." We were going to stay only a couple of days, but a winter evening without a Northern Spy or two to eat was not to my father's taste.

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I prowled the woods and it was a discovery that, no matter how far I went, I was always practically within sight of the house. I shouted from up above the reservoir, and pitched down the hill to ask my father if he'd heard me. "Yes," he said, smiling. So I pitched up the hill and called down to him to shout up to me, to see if I could hear. He did, and I could. I found that someone had set a trap just off the path to the reservoir, and I screamed to my father to come and get it before some fox—maybe the one we'd seen in the road—hurt itself.

They were a revelation, those days. I thought I knew our place in the country by heart. But when we got in the train to go down to the city, I was surprised. Surprised to have been shown, by winter, that I really hardly knew it at all. JANET MABIE

The Wide Horizon

The War and Education

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

One of the gravest dangers to be faced in any war is the sabotaging of intellectual standards. The passions of hatred and propaganda rampantly imperil all respect for objective truth. But in the present hostilities the position in England is more than usually difficult. The wholesale evacuation of certain classes of people dictated by the national interest has gone far toward disorganizing the system of education which is one of the country's main foundations of intellectual integrity.

It is not an exaggeration to say that every branch of education in the United Kingdom has been profoundly affected by steps which the Government has been forced to take in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities. Very properly, the Government immediately concentrated upon the problem of the personal security of the hundreds of thousands of young people attending the State schools. With astonishing speed and success they arranged for the transport of hundreds of thousands of boys and girls into places of comparative safety. There is no reason to suppose that in the main, with allowance of course for individual cases, these children are not happy in their new homes. At the same time, it is becoming clear that provision for their continued education is not by any means equal to the efficiency of the steps that have been taken to ensure their physical protection.

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It is estimated that even in the reception areas themselves, about one-third of the State schools of the country are still closed, lacking, as they at present all too often do, adequate air raid precautions. Those schools that are open have, therefore, a tremendous burden thrown upon them. Besides having to provide for the half-million school children thrust upon them by the evacuation of London and other large towns, they have to cater for the needs of extra country children.

Even before the war, class rooms were overcrowded. Now they are either deserted, cold and dark, or else they overflow with a population of young children without adequate educational apparatus, who are puzzled by their strange new surroundings. Some educational authorities are already complaining that the condition of schooling in Britain has been thrown into hopeless chaotic confusion. The significance of this may be appreciated when it is remembered that from these classes more than half the university population of Great Britain is ultimately drawn.

But it is not the State schools only that evacuation has affected. Many months ago London University received an intimation that it would do well to secure alternative accommodation in the event of a war. It has carried out the advice so thoroughly that its constituent parts are now scattered up and down the country, or else completely closed down. Many public schools in official safety areas have been forced to move, because their buildings have been commandeered by the Government for war purposes. This dislocation of intellectual activity has provoked strong protests.

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There is, happily, a brighter side to the picture. Both Oxford and Cambridge Universities have begun their fall terms in conditions far closer to normal than had at one time seemed possible. Each of them has some 2,000 undergraduates in residence, pursuing more or less formal courses of academic study. Many of the colleges house Government departments instead of students, but on the whole work is proceeding with unexpected ease. This is encouraging the universities generally to hope that they may be able to preserve unimpaired their intellectual standards in spite of changed conditions.

There is good reason to suppose that the Government is fully alive to the intellectual dangers inherent in the present situation. Official recognition of the importance of education is evidenced by the scheduling of teaching of all grades as a reserved occupation, excusing its members from military service.

When the mechanical problems of evacuation have been settled, as may be anticipated at no distant date, close Government attention will doubtless be paid to this other searching question of intellectual efficiency.

The Bookshelf

Germany and the Balkans

So sudden and far-reaching have been the changes in the European situation during the past few months that many carefully prepared manuscripts have lost their timeliness even before reaching the public. But in the case of some, though events have outstripped them in certain details, they have increased in value as the present conflict has made necessary a clearer and more detailed understanding of the specific issues with which they deal.

Among these latter should be included HITLER'S ROUTE TO BAGDAD, by various writers (London: Allen & Unwin. 10s. 6d.), a compilation prepared for the International Research Section of the Fabian Society. Since it was written the situation in the Balkans has been greatly modified by Russia's advance in Polish Galicia, but the background of southeastern Europe has lost none of its importance for the student of international affairs.

As its title suggests, this book is primarily concerned with Hitler's advance towards the southeast. It therefore examines carefully German political and economic aims and methods in that area, including the consequences of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's important tour through the Balkans. Here is clearly revealed the fact that National Socialist Reich developed its foreign trade on the assumption that such trade is designed to form the basis of a general cultural propaganda and the extension of German political influence.

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Germany is the natural market for the products of the Balkans. It has the great advantage over Britain and France that whereas these latter can lend freely to the Balkan countries, they are not prepared to take sufficient Balkan imports to cover these loans. Under such circumstances, it must be emphasized that it is not, as the National Socialists have so often maintained, Britain's desire to oust Germany from this market which has been responsible for misunderstandings between both countries, but rather the Third Reich's determination to apply in southeastern Europe a modern version of the old saying that the flag follows trade.

This book is also a valuable survey of five countries of the Near East—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. Each country is treated separately and by a separate writer. The sections are not of equal merit. That on Yugoslavia appears to lean too favorably towards the Stojadinovic regime, while that on Rumania leaves much to be desired so far as a clear statement of the position between the Iron Guard and the other political parties is concerned. The accounts of the other three countries dealt with are much more helpful.

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One thing emerges from a re-examination of the Balkans, viz., that this centuries-old home of petty squabbling is seeking a new life of co-operation. There may still be many upheavals before real Balkan understanding is achieved. But the first Balkan Conference, at Athens in 1930, undoubtedly marked the beginning of an era in which these small countries took on a new sense of individual responsibility.

There are many serious problems still awaiting settlement, such as that of Hungary and Rumania over Transylvania, Rumania and Bulgaria over the Dobrudja, and Bulgaria and Greece regarding an outlet to the Aegean Sea. But it is encouraging to see the issues clarified and the need for understanding generally admitted. E. W.